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GENEVA NURSERIES



W. & T. SMITH CO.
GENEVA, N.Y.



ESTABLISHED 1846

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.
2. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out their order plainly, **on a separate list**, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.
3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.
4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.
5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.
6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.
7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation.

Low Express Rates on Trees and Plants

Express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of 20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.

Fumigation and Inspection

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from all insects and pests, but in order to insure our patrons that everything is perfectly free from scale, pests, etc., we will on request fumigate any goods shipped to them.

Notice

All goods sold by us are sold f. o. b. point of shipment, and while in transit are at purchaser's risk. We feel it is our duty to emphasize the fact that we do not insure the safe delivery of goods and that the title of any goods sold by us and consigned to the purchaser or to consignee designated by purchaser passes to the purchaser upon delivery by us to the carrier at point of shipment.

And we desire to make it clear to the trade that the railroad or Express Company's receipt relieves us of all responsibility, and any claim for damage should be made immediately to the agent at the point of delivery.

W. & T. SMITH CO.



Introduction

It is hardly necessary for us, in presenting this new and revised edition of our General Catalogue, to devote much space to introduction.

For more than eighty years, The "GENEVA NURSERY" has been before the public, as an acknowledged leader among the great nursery concerns of the world, and we are privileged to say, that the experienced management which has characterized it from its beginning, and the unsurpassed facilities for growing and handling stock which it possesses, enables it still to hold that position.

We have used every means to keep in the lead in introducing new varieties, and as soon as their value is established they are offered to our patrons with a candid statement as to their worth.

We believe we stand at the head among nurseries of the country in the matter of growing every plant suitable for this climate, and we have in our employ such a force of skilled assistants that we are in a position to assure our patrons that their orders will be carefully and correctly filled.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, through any oversight in filling orders, mistakes may occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

We wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage which it has given us for more than half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same.

We extend an invitation to our patrons to visit our nurseries and see for themselves the extent of our plant and study our methods.

OUR LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES

OUR LOCATION, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing nursery stock equaled by few, and surpassed by none; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce THE HARDEST, HEALTHIEST and THRIFTIEST TREES, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO EVERY planter. It PAYS to produce THE BEST and THAT "ONLY." It is one of the first laws of Nature, that in order to obtain the BEST, we MUST have the BEST to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with OUR trees is that grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that being furnished with a more abundant supply of HEALTHY, WELL-RIPENED and FIBROUS ROOTS, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

The following points should never be overlooked:

1st, Preparation of the Soil—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d, Pruning before Planting—Nearly all the Trees taken from the Nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibers.

3d, Planting—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.



TREES AS THEY ARE RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY.



4th, Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

5th, After Culture—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries. . .	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Aprieots, Peaches, Neectarines.	16 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 " " " "
Quinees.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Blaekberries.....	6 to 7 " " " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 " " " "
Strawberries.....	1½ to 2 " " " "



PAIRS OF TREES, SHOWING THEM AS RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY AND AFTER BEING PRUNED FOR PLANTING. 1, KIEFFER PEAR; 2, PEACH; 3, DWARF DUCHESS; 4, QUINCE.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREENS		DECIDUOUS	
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	12 to 15 in. apart	Privet, in variety.....	1 foot apart in double rows
Arbor Vitæ, Siberian.....	9 to 12 " "	Spireas.....	" " " "
Norway Spruce.....	12 to 15 " "	Japan Quince.....	" " " "
Dwarf Box, for edging.....	4 " "	Honey Locust.....	6 inch " " " "
		Barberry.....	1 foot " " " "

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit-growing. With all that has been written upon the subject, the fruit-grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice; but to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we would say, procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101 by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, in which will be found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

HOME MADE LIME SULPHUR*

Lime. Use only fresh lump lime free from dust or from partly air slaked lumps. No air slaked lime should be used. The lime should test not less than 90 per cent. pure lime (calcium oxide) and should not contain more than 5 per cent. magnesium oxide.

Sulphur. Either flowers of sulphur or light or heavy sulphur flour may be used.

FORMULA AND DIRECTIONS:

Lump Lime (pure) M.....	36 pounds
Sulphur.....	80 pounds
Water.....	50 gallons

"Break the lime into rather small lumps. Place in kettle, or if live steam is used, in barrel or vat, and slake it with hot water. Make a smooth paste of the sulphur with water. Add this to the lime as slaking commences, and mix thoroughly. When the lime is all slaked, add the rest of the 50 gallons of water, and enough more as needed from time to time during the boiling to keep the quantity up to 50 gallons. When steam is used for cooking, extra water may not be needed. Use a measuring stick notched at the 50 gallon mark to show how much water needs to be added to keep the volume up to 50 gallons. Do not let it drop more than an inch below the 50 gallon mark at any time. Dash a little cold water into the kettle to stop the boiling for a moment while measuring. Keep well stirred to break up lumps, and prevent caking on the sides of the kettle. Boil vigorously from 45 minutes to one hour, or until the sulphur is all dissolved. Use a kettle of sufficient capacity to prevent loss from boiling.

When through with the boiling bring the volume up to 50 gallons and strain it without trying to separate it from the finer sediment which passes through the sieve. The coarse particles which do not go through the strainer are kept for later boilings."

PREPARATION OF SELF-BOILED LIME SULPHUR

The 8-8-50 formula is recommended. This mixture can best be prepared in rather large quantities—say enough for 200 gallons at a time, making the formula 32 pounds of lime and 32 pounds of sulphur to be cooked with 8 or 10 gallons of water, and then diluted to 200 gallons.

*Parrott & Schoene, N. Y. State (Geneva) Bul. 330.



"The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as the lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added first, after running it through a sieve to break up the lumps. The mixture should be constantly stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as it is well slaked, water should be added to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into the spray tank, diluted and applied.

"The stage at which cold water should be poured on to stop the cooking varies with different limes. Some limes are so sluggish in slaking that it is difficult to obtain enough heat from them to cook the mixture at all, while other limes become intensely hot on slaking and care must be taken not to allow the boiling to proceed too far. If the mixture is allowed to remain hot fifteen or twenty minutes after the slaking is completed, the sulphur goes into solution, combining with the lime to form sulphides, which are injurious to peach foliage. It is very important, especially with hot lime, to cool the mixture quickly by adding a few buckets of water as soon as the lumps of lime have slaked down. The intense heat, violent boiling, and constant stirring result in a uniform mixture of finely divided sulphur and lime with only a very small percentage of the sulphur in solution. This mixture should be strained to take out the coarse particles of lime, but the sulphur should be carefully worked through the strainer."

DILUTIONS FOR DORMANT AND SUMMER SPRAYING WITH LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURES*

Reading of hydrometer	Amount of dilution			Reading of hydrometer	Amount of dilution		
	Number of gallons of water to one gallon of lime-sulphur solution				Number of gallons of water to one gallon of lime-sulphur solution		
	For San José scale	For blister-mite	For summer spraying of apples		For San José scale	For blister-mite	For summer spraying of apples
Degrees Beaumé				Degrees Beaumé			
35.....	9	12½	45	24.....	5	7	26
34.....	8¾	12	43¼	23.....	4½	6½	24¼
33.....	8¼	11½	41½	22.....	4¼	6	22¾
32.....	8	11	40	21.....	3¾	5½	21¼
31.....	7½	10½	37¾	20.....	3½	5	19¾
30.....	7¼	10	36¼	19.....	3¼	4¾	18¼
29.....	6¾	9½	34¼	18.....	3	4¼	17
28.....	6½	9	32¾	17.....	2¾	4	16
27.....	6	8½	31	16.....	2½	3¾	15
26.....	5¾	8	29½	15.....	2¼	3½	14
25.....	5¼	7½	27¾	14.....	2	3	12¾

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Arsenate of lead (powdered).....	6 pounds
Water.....	100 gallons

It is better to purchase arsenate of lead than to attempt to make it. In mixing, preparatory to spraying, the amount of arsenate of lead for each spray tank full should be worked into a very thin paste having the appearance of milk of lime. It should never be thrown as a mass into the spray tank. This is a standard spray for codling moth and other eating insects.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

(Bichloride of Mercury)

This is the standard disinfectant when working with PEAR BLIGHT. No other disinfectant should be used to wash the cut surfaces or to disinfect the pruning tools.

Corrosive Sublimate.....	1 part
Water.....	1000 parts

Corrosive sublimate may be purchased in tablet form at drug stores and directions for making solutions will be found on the container. Never put corrosive sublimate into a metallie container, always use a glass bottle. Be sure to label the bottle "Poison" in large, plain letters. It is the deadliest of poisons.

CONTACT SPRAY FOR SUCKING INSECTS

Nicotine Sulfate (Blackleaf 40).....	1 pint
Soap.....	5 pounds
Water.....	100 gallons

HOW TO SPRAY

Drench every part of the tree. Spray thoroughly. The most difficult places to reach should receive your most careful attention. Reach every crack, calyx cup, behind buds and in bud scales. Do not economize on spray material and sacrifice efficiency. Use a high pressure pump. 200 pounds pressure should be maintained. Spraying out of season is valueless. Determine what you must spray for. Use the right kind of material.



SPRAY CALENDAR

This schedule has been prepared by entomologists and plant pathologists of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and the New York State College of Agriculture.

APPLE SCHEDULE

TIME OF APPLICATION	SPRAY MIXTURES	ENEMY	DUST MIXTURES
Delayed Dormant When leaves of blossom buds are out $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons Lead arsenate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Nicotine sulfate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Water to make 100 gals.	Scab Scale Blister mite Bud moth Leaf-roller Casebearers Aphids	No satisfactory dust for scale or blister mite. Rosy aphid has not been so efficiently combated with dust as with sprays, and it is doubtful if a 2 per cent nicotine dust applied during the delayed dormant period will afford adequate protection.
When blossoms show pink or earlier if a rainy period threatens	Lime-sulfur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals. Lead arsenate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Water to make 100 gals.	Scab Green fruit worms Bud moth Leaf-roller Casebearers	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.† If conditions are favorable for a bad outbreak of scab, spray as much as possible, using dust to complete the operation on time. In combating rosy aphid with dust mixtures the most promising means of control is a heavy application of a mixture containing not less than 2 per cent nicotine as blossom buds begin to show pink.

PEAR SCHEDULE

When blossom buds separate in the cluster	Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons Water to make 100 gals.	Scale Scab Psylla eggs	No efficient dust for scale or psylla eggs.
Just after the petals fall	Lime, 30 to 40 pounds Copper sulfate, 2 lbs. Arsenate of lead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Nicotine sulfate, 1 pint Water to make 100 gals.	Codling moth Psylla nymphs Scab	No efficient dust for young psylla nymphs. 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust for scab and codling moth.
Two weeks after the petals fall	Lime-sulfur, 2 gallons Water to make 100 gals. or Bordeaux mixture 3-10-50	Scab	Psylla flies and hardshells are sensitive to nicotine dusts, but practical value of treatment has not been satisfactorily proved.
Emergency spray in summer when psylla becomes abundant	Lime, 30 to 40 pounds Copper sulfate, 2 lbs. Nicotine sulfate, 1 pint Water to make 100 gals.	Psylla nymphs	No satisfactory dust for late broods of young nymphs

PLUM SCHEDULE

While buds are dormant	Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons Water to make 100 gals. (All varieties)	Scale	No satisfactory dust for scale.
When shucks are off young fruits	Lime-sulfur, 2 gallons Arsenate of lead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Water to make 100 gals. (All varieties except Japanese)	Leaf-spot Brown-rot Curculio	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust, or if curculio is abundant 80-20 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.
From 14 to 20 days later and before fruit ripens	Lime-sulfur, 2 gallons Water to make 100 gals. (All varieties except Japanese)	Leaf-spot Brown-rot	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.

CHERRY SCHEDULE

When bud scales separate and expose green blossom buds	(For Sweet Cherries only) Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons Nicotine sulfate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Water to make 100 gals. or Nicotine sulfate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Soap, 5 or 6 lbs. Water to make 100 gals.	Scale Aphids Aphids	No satisfactory dust for scale. Control of aphid by 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust with 2 per cent nicotine not yet demonstrated. Thorough dusting with 2 per cent nicotine dust should reduce number of insects.
When petals fall	Lime-sulfur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals. (sweet cherries, 2 gals.) Arsenate of lead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Water to make 100 gals.	Leaf-spot Brown-rot Curculio	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust, or if curculio is abundant 80-20 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.
10 days after petals fall or when shucks are off	Lime-sulfur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals. (sweet cherries, 2 gals.) Arsenate of lead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Water to make 100 gals.	Leaf-spot Brown-rot Curculio	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust, or if curculio is abundant 80-20 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.
When fruit-flies appear	Arsenate of lead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Water, 100 gallons or Arsenate of lead, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.* Lime-sulfur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals. (sweet cherries, 2 gals.) Water to make 100 gals.	Fruit-flies	The merits of dusting in controlling fruit-flies are not definitely established

PEACH SCHEDULE

Late fall or early spring before buds swell	If scale is abundant use Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons Water to make 100 gals. If there is no scale use Lime-sulfur, $6\frac{1}{2}$ gals. Water to make 100 gals.	San Jose scale Leaf-curl Leaf curl	Dust not advised.
When blossoms show pink	Self-boiled lime-sulfur 8-8-50	Blossom blight Brown-rot	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.
When shucks are falling	Self-boiled lime-sulfur 8-8-50 And arsenate of lead* 3 pounds in 100 gallons	Brown-rot Scab Curculio	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.
Two or three weeks after shucks fall	Self-boiled lime-sulfur 8-8-50	Brown-rot Scab	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.

*Double the amount of lead arsenate if paste form is used.

†Copper lime dust may cause russeting especially at the calyx application. At this time use spray or 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.

Note. For spraying of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and other small fruits, and other information in regard to spraying, we should advise your applying to the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., or the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



Ornamental Department

This portion of our establishment is very extensive, where Avenue and Park trees are cultivated in large blocks; many acres are assigned to the field culture of shrubs, and small growing trees. The borders contain the more delicate shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Our Rose department requires large tracts of land, extensive borders and glass houses where the earliest propagation is begun. People who have never seen a large nursery, little realize the extent of the industry, the amount of experienced labor employed, the thorough cultivation practiced, or the amount of capital necessarily invested to keep the stock up to the highest standard of excellence.

We are yearly adding to our stock new varieties, the choicest selections from our own and foreign countries, and it is our intention to have on our grounds about everything in Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses that is suitable for planting in the United States or Canada, strictly tropical sections excepted.

DESIRABLE TREES TO PLANT

For Streets, Roads and Avenues. American Elm, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Oriental Plane, American Ash, Tulip Trees.

For Driveways Through Lawns and Parks. English Elm, except on the low wet land; Norway Maple, Salisburia, or Ginkgo, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, American and European Lindens, Negundo Maple.

Lawn Specimens of Large Growth, Branched from the Ground. English and River's Beech, Birches, particularly Cut-leaf Weeping; Cut-leaf Maples, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces; Lombardy Poplar.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit. Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars, Fern-Leaved Linden, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations. American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars, Willows and Silver Maple.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil. Silver-Leaf Maples, Poplars, Birches.

Best Trees for Wind Breaks. Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars, Silver Maples, and Lombardy Poplars.

Flowering Trees. Judas tree, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Linden; Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white and pink; Catalpa; Thorns, red and white; Flowering Almonds, pink and white; Prunus Triloba.

Cut-leaved Trees. Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees. Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach and Plum, Purple Sycamore Maples, Schwedlerii Maple, Japan Maple, Prunus Pissardii.

Acer. Maple

A. dasycarpum (White or Silver Leaf Maple). A fine variety of rapid growth and spreading habit, foliage pendulous and graceful. One of the easiest trees to transplant and is used to advantage where quick effects are desired.

Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Silver Cut Leaf Maple). A variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath. It is one of the most attractive lawn trees.



platanoides (Norway). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known, of large size, perfect outline, with deep green foliage. Its compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, freedom from disease and insects, render it one of the most desirable trees for the street, park or garden.

var. Geneva (Purple Maple). A handsome new variety with dark purple foliage holding its color all the season. The best of all purple-leaved maples.

var. Schwedlerii (Purple Maple). A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

atropurpureum (Japan Purple-Leaved Maple). Beautiful foliage of blood-red color. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color.

var. atropurpureum dissectum (Japan Purple Cut-Leaved Maple). Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are a beautiful rose color when young and turn to a dark rich purple. They are deeply and delicately cut giving them a fern-like appearance.

rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). A native tree of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints. Red blossoms appear before the leaves.

saccharum or saccharinum (Sugar, Rock or Hard Maple). A very popular native tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

pseudo platanus (Sycamore Maple). A noble European variety of rapid spreading growth, broad, deep green foliage, and a very desirable shade tree.



Perennial Border, *Catalpa Bungei* in Center—Our Home Grounds.

var. purpurea (Purple Sycamore Maple). A variety of the preceding, of good free habit, foliage dark green on the upper surface and red purple underneath.

Negundo Fraxinus Folius (Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder). A strong growing, hardy tree of spreading habit. Seeds like a maple and foliage like an ash.

Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven

A. Glandulosa. From Japan. A rapid growing tree with long, elegant feathery foliage; one of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

Aesculus. Horsechestnut

A. Hippocastanum. (Single White Flowering Horsechestnut). The common or European variety. A fine large tree of compact outline, dense foliage, profuse white flowers, tinged with red, borne in panicles in the spring.

var. alba flore pleno (Double White Flowering Horsechestnut). A superb variety, with double flowers in large panicles.

var. rubicunda (Red Flowering Horsechestnut). Flowers showy red. The leaves are of a deep green.

macrostachya (Dwarf Horsechestnut). Smooth fruited horsechestnut. A beautiful low growing shrubby tree with splendid flower spikes in June.

Aralia. Angelica Tree or Hercules Club

A. Spinosa. A native plant valuable for producing tropical effects, having prickly stems, pinnate leaves and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in August.

A. pentaphylla. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green.

Alnus. Alder

A. glutinosa (European or Common). Foliage dark green and wedge shape. Makes a large tree 40 to 60 feet and spreading.

Amygdalus. Almond

A. flore pleno alba (Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond). A beautiful shrub with small double white blossoms.

flore pleno rubra (Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond). These are extremely beautiful shrubs like above with rosy blossoms.



Weir's Cut Leaf Maple—Our Home Grounds.

**Betula. Birch**

B. alba (European White Birch). A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit.

var. pendula laciniata (Cut Leaved White Weeping Birch). Deservedly the most popular and beautiful tree known, possessing straight trunk and drooping branches, full of grace and beauty. The outer bark is paper white, leaves light green deeply cut and drooping.

var. atropurpurea (Purple Leaved Birch). A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches, and having purple foliage.

lutea (Yellow or Gray Birch). A native of America. Bark yellowish gray and somewhat silvery.

lenta (Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch). Sweet Birch makes a large shapely tree, with dark brown bark. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

nigra (River or Red Birch). An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit with fine foliage and red-dish bark.

populifolia (American White Birch). An American species of rapid growth with triangular, tapering, glossy leaves.

Catalpa

C. Bungei. A dwarf variety; it makes an attractive round head. Desirable for small lawns and formal gardens (See cut on cover).

bignonioides, var. speciosa (Western Hardy Catalpa). Upright growth, round headed. A rapid growing tree, very ornamental and the timber is valuable for posts and railroad ties.

Cercis. Judas Tree

C. Canadensis (American Red Bud). A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. Perfectly hardy.

Cerasus. Cherry

C. Padus (European Bird Cherry). Racemes of beautiful white flowers in the spring, followed by profusion of berries.

avium flore plena (Large Double White Flowering Cherry). At the period of flowering in May, the flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present nothing but a mass of bloom.

Japonica rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Cherry). From Japan. Most delicate, graceful, weeping tree. Beautiful foliage and a fountain of rosy bloom when in flower.

Sieboldii flore plena rubra (Double Red Flowering Cherry). Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red.

Virginiana (Wild Choke Cherry). This is much like the European variety but is of dwarf growth.

Craetaegus.**Thorn or Hawthorne**

C. oxyacantha (Common English Hawthorn). A shrub or tree of twenty feet. Single white flowers. Good for defensive hedges.

var. alba flore pleno (Double White Flowering Thorn) When in bloom it is a mass of clustered, rose-like, white blossoms.

var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's New Double Flowering Thorn). Flowers are in clusters, are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.

Crus Galli (Coekspur Thorn). A native thorn having dark colored leaves

and horizontal branches, large, red spotted fruit.

Punctata. A well known native thorn with very long, sharp spines of thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges.

coccinea (American White Thorn). A variety with large foliage. White flowers in May, succeeded by large, scarlet fruit.

Carpinus. Hornbeam

C. betulus (American Hornbeam). A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch



Americana (American Hornbeam, Blue or White Water Beech). A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner, and more irregular in form.

Cytissus. Laburnum

C. Laburnum (Golden Chain). Native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

Cladrastis. Yellow Wood

C. tinctoria, syn. **Virgilia Lutea** (Yellow Wood). An elegant lawn tree of clean, upright habit of growth with handsome foliage and showy, long clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers produced in June.

Cornus. Dogwood

See also *Cornus* under shrubs

C. florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). Flowers a deep pink color appearing early in May.

florida (White Flowering Dogwood). A beautiful native tree. It has large, showy white blossoms. Very ornamental.

Fraxinus. Ash

F. Americana (American Ash). A well known native tree of largest size, thrives in any soil and is suitable for a street or avenue tree.

excelsior (European Ash). Tree is of rapid growth and spreading habit. Bark grey, foliage pinnate and buds black.

lanceolata (Green Ash). A very hardy and well known variety. Native from Florida to Canada.

Fagus. Beech

F. Ferruginea (American Beech). Good in any situation, a very hardy, tall growing, native tree.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). A compact tree attaining the largest size, retains its leaves brown and dry throughout the winter.

var. purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech). Foliage red, purple in early summer, and a tree of symmetrical habit.

Gymnocladus. Kentucky Coffee Tree

G. Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Tree makes a rapid growth with long feather like foliage, rough bark and stiff blunt shoots.



Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab



Norway Maple.

Larix. Larch

L. Europæ (European Larch). A rapid growing, pyramidal tree, valuable for timber. Small branches, somewhat drooping, and very delicate in appearance.

Liquidamber. Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua (Sweet Gum or Bilsted). A round-headed tree, with star-like, glossy leaves, turning brilliant red in autumn; very ornamental.

Liriodendron. Tulip Tree

L. tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Koelreuteria. Varnish Tree

K. paniculata (Varnish Tree). Attractive for its mass of orange yellow flowers in July. It is a native of China, small growing with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good tree for small lawns.

Morus. Mulberry

M. var. Downing. Superseded by New American which is hardier and better.

var. New American. Tree very vigorous and productive, possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter.

tartarica (Russian Mulberry). Very hardy. Develops a bushy shrub-like top, valuable for feeding silk worms, and for fences in severe climates.

var. pendula (Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry). A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

Magnolia

acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A magnificent native tree with large pointed entire leaves 6 to 9 inches long; blossoms green and yellow, not conspicuous; fruit resembles a green cucumber and the seeds are covered with a bright scarlet shell in autumn.



Platanus. Plane Tree

P. occidentalis (American Sycamore or Buttonwood). A well known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting.

Persica. Flowering Peach

P. flore pleno alba (Double White Flowering Peach). Very ornamental; flowers pure white.

flore pleno rubra (Double Red Flowering Peach) Flowers double; rose colored.

Prunus. Plum

P. triloba (Double Flowering Plum). A very hardy and beautiful tree form shrub covered in early spring with a profusion of double pink flowers an inch in diameter.

Pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum). A beautiful purple leaved shrub of recent introduction. The branches are very dark purple, the leaves when first formed are rich crimson changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful color, until they drop, late in autumn.

Pyrus. Crab

P. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). A medium sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Fragrant.

Floribunda. Single flowers in wonderful profusion; beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. May.

Parkmanii or Halleana (Parkman's Double Flowering Crab). Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree.

baccata. Siberian Flowering Crab-apple. One of the largest-growing flowering crab-apples. The pure white flowers are followed by ornamental yellow fruits.

scheideckerii. Deep rose colored blossoms; very double.

spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Double, deep coral red flowers; very showy.

niedzwetzkyana. Red veined flowering Crab. Flowers deep, rich red. Foliage dark, green and shining. Bark reddish.

spectabilis rosea. Chinese Pink-flowering Crab-apple. Attractive light rose-pink flowers, followed in the Autumn by beautiful red fruit.

Pyrus Sorbus. Mountain Ash

S. Americana (American Mountain Ash). A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.

aucuparia (European Mt. Ash). A fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed, profusely covered with large clusters of scarlet berries.

var. quercifolia (Oak Leaved Mt. Ash). A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage deeply lobed; bright green above and downy beneath.

var. pendula (Weeping Mt. Ash). A variety of European; grafted high it forms an irregular, spreading but drooping head.

Populus. Poplar

P. alba Bolleana (Bolleana or Silver Poplar). A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance.

monilifera (Carolina Poplar). One of the most rapid growing trees, its branches are spreading, the leaves are large, handsome and glossy. The best of the poplars, and especially adapted to planting in large cities, where it resists the smoke and gas and soon affords a dense shade.

fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Its tall pyramidal form, sometimes reaching 120 feet makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. Hardy.

Quercus. Oak

Q. alba (American White Oak). One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.

coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn.

macrocarpa (Mossy Cup or Burr Oak). A native of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. Cup-bearing acorn, fringed and burr-like.



Landscape View—Home Grounds.



palustris (Pin Oak). Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree.

robur (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England, a well known tree of spreading, slow growth.

var. fastigiata (Pyramidal Oak). A tall, rapid, upright growing variety. Foliage bright and glossy.

rubra (American Red Oak). Very large and of rapid growth foliage purplish red in the fall.

Robinia. Locust

R. pseudo-acacia (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree of large size, rapid growth. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

Hispida (Rose Acacia). Is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose.

Salisburia. Maiden Hair

S. adiantifolia (Maiden Hair or Ginko). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate Maiden-Hair fern-like leaves. A valuable tree from Japan.

Sophora

S. Japonica. A low growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy white, pea-shaped flowers in August.

Salix. Willow

S. Babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). Our common well known weeping willow.

Caprea (Common Goat Willow). Like pussy willow, large flowers appearing before the leaves.

var. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). This variety is grafted on the common willow, and forms an unique small tree, suitable for small yards.

cardinalis (Cardinal's Willow). New wood scarlet. This is the most brilliantly colored of the willows.

petandra (Laurel Leaf Willow). A fine ornamental tree with large shining leaves.

incana (Rosemary Weeping Willow). A very distinct and ornamental tree with long glossy, silvery foliage; makes a very beautiful lawn tree of medium size.

regalis (Royal Willow). Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective.

vitellina (Golden Bark Willow). Handsome. A valuable variety for winter effect, the bright colored golden bark contrasting harmoniously with other vegetation.

Wentworthi (Wentworth's Weeping Willow). A very choice variety with reddish bark.

blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Similar to the Babylonica, but harder and is considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.

Tilia. Linden

T. Americana (American Linden). A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

platyphyllos (European Linden). The broad leaved Linden of Europe, a pyramidal tree with fragrant flowers.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaved Linden). A medium sized tree of fine habit. Leaves somewhat smaller than those of the common, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted. Tree quite pyramidal in form.

tomentosa (White Silver Leaved Linden). A handsome, vigorous growing tree; leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches have a drooping tendency.

Ulmus. Elm

U. Americana (American White Elm). The magnificent monarch of our native forests and acknowledged by all to be the finest tree of rapid growth for the lawn, the street or the park.

campestris (English Elm). A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties; a fine street, park or lawn tree.

var. purpurea (Purple Leaved Elm). Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purple green foliage early in the season. One of the best.

var. Huntingdoni (Huntingdon Elm). Of very erect habit, and rapid vigorous growth. Bark clear and smooth; one of the finest elms for any purpose.



American Elm.

var. superba (Blanford Elm). A tree of noble growth. Smooth, gray bark and large, dark green foliage. An elegant shade tree.

var. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A very strong, beautiful variety, usually grafted high and the top spreads outward and downward. Very popular and valuable for the lawn.

glabra or Montana (Scotch or Wych Elm). A spreading tree of strong growth, very large leaves and smooth bark.



Foreground—Block of Colorado Spruce. Background—Norway Spruce Windbreak

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The following evergreens are mostly very hardy, and particularly adapted to our Northern and Western climate. Many of these make the most ornamental hedges and screens.

Abies. Fir

A. balsamea (Balsam Silver Fir). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Canadensis (Hemlock). An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate foliage; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Concolor (Concolor Fir). A distinct variety with yellowish bark on young branches, foliage long and light green. A handsome tree, none better.

Douglasii syn. **Pseudo tsuga taxifolia** (Douglas Spruce or Red Fir). From Oregon and Washington. It grows to a height of 200 to 350 feet, with a diameter of six to twelve feet. Conical form, spreading branches, leaves light green above, glaucous beneath.

Juniperus. Juniper

J. communis (English Juniper). Low-growing bush, sometimes of prostrate habit; light glaucous foliage arranged at right angles to branch separately.

prostrata. Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny positions.

communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite.

communis Suecica (Swedish Juniper). A beautiful pyramidal, hardy evergreen with light or yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

tamaricifolia (Creeping Savin). Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space, fine for rocks, walls and dry places.

Sabina (Savin Juniper). A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries.

Pyramidal Juniper (See Thuya).

Pfitzeriana. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

Virginiana (The Common Red Cedar). Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed.

Virginiana Glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Formal, slender type most nearly corresponding to the classic Cypress. Distinctive glaucous foliage.



Picea. Spruce

excelsa (Norway Spruce). A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind breaks.

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky mountains, it is the nearest blue of any evergreen, very distinct in foliage and growth; fine compact habit. It is in great demand as a lawn tree throughout the eastern states where fine specimens are established proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn.

var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A selected strain of the bluest form from the Colorado Blue Spruce. Very blue.

Pinus. Pine

P. Austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid.

Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine). An upright, small, beautiful pine bush.

ponderosa (Bull Pine). Dark green leaves in threes; branches short and spreading; one of the boldest and most important of the Pines. Very prolific in cones, which are born in clusters. Quite hardy.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

strobis (White Pine). The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinospora). A splendid bushy variety, with pyramidal outline; slender, graceful branches and light green leaves.

var. aurea. Same as above, but a rich golden yellow; very distinct.

filifera. (Thread-branched Retinospora). Broad and bushy with pendulous, dark green foliage of a thread-like nature. A distinctive, valuable tree.

var. aurea. Has the same character as above, but the foliage is a bright yellow.

plumosa. (Plume-like or Green Retinospora). More light and feathery than Retinospora Pisifera. Otherwise similar.

var. aurea. Same as above, except the foliage is a rich, dark golden yellow. A great favorite.

Taxus. Yew

T. canadensis. (American or Canadian Yew). A valuable, hardy, dwarf evergreen. Drooping branches, densely clothed with dark green foliage. The branches are loaded with scarlet colored berries in the autumn. Thrives well in the shade and can be trimmed to any desired shape.

T. cuspidata (Abrupt-leaved Japanese Yew). Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy and rich in appearance.

T. var. brevifolia. A very handsome form of the above and hardier. We consider it the best variety to plant in New England.

Thuja. Western Arbor Vitae

T. occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). This is the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, soon forms a most beautiful hedge.

var. compacta (Parson's Compact Arbor Vitae). Habit of growth dense, foliage deep green, very fine.

var. Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae). Compact, broad, pyramidal form, with foliage partly like Arbor Vitae and partly like Retinospora.

var. Geo. Peabody. A dwarf dense-growing golden variety, holding its color all summer. One of the best for general culture.

var. globosa (Globe-headed Arbor Vitae). Growing in low, thick, globe form with attractive foliage.

var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae). A select American variety with bright green foliage, globe form and of dwarf habit.

var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). A very valuable and beautiful upright evergreen of compact habit which is in form of a column similar to Irish Juniper or erect Yew.

var. Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae). Exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact; an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament and hedges. The very best.

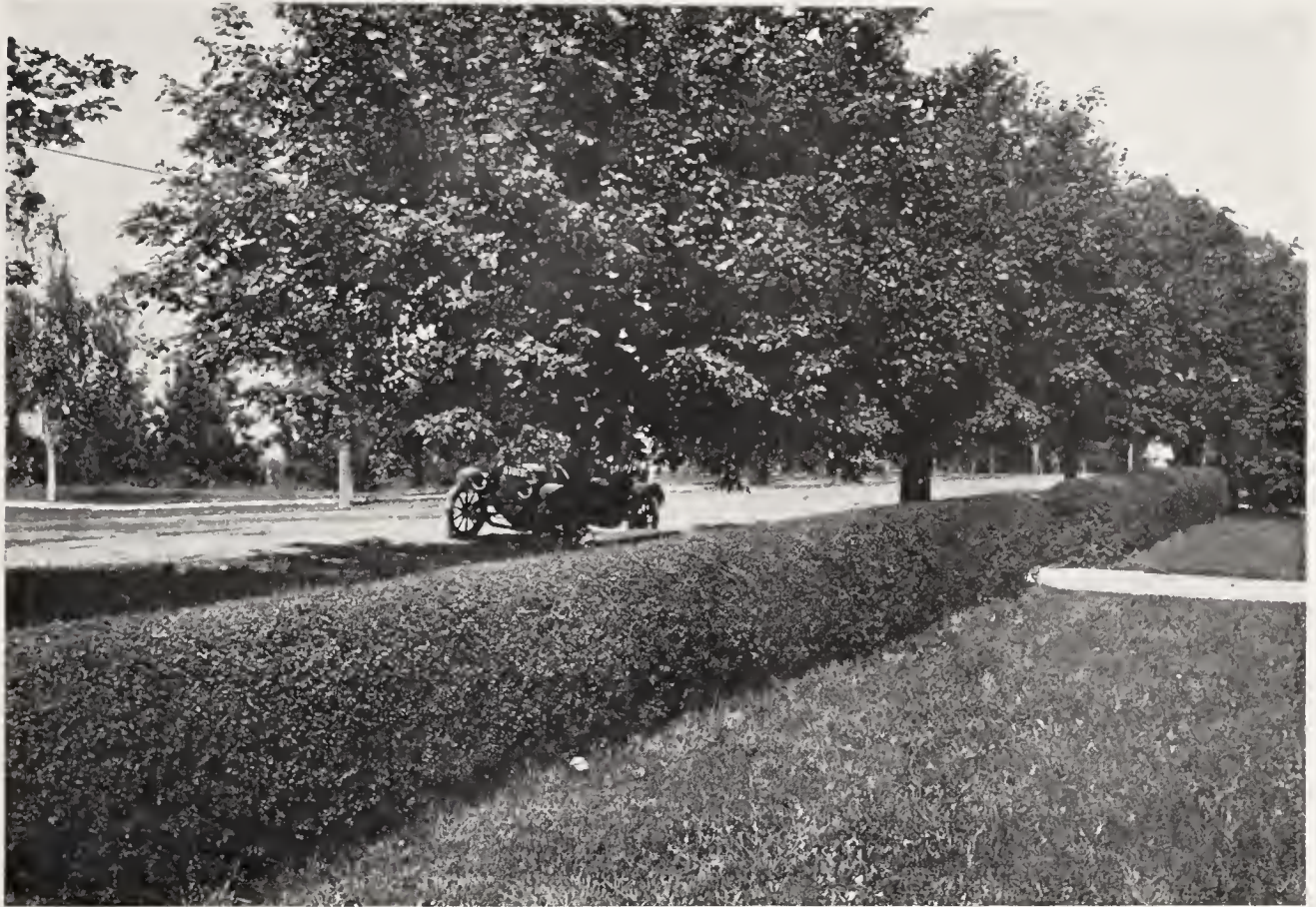
orientalis semper aurescens (Ever Golden Arbor Vitae). Of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated evergreens.

Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce

Canadensis (Common Hemlock). Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous. A handsome and graceful evergreen.



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae



Barberry Thunbergii Hedge.—Street Trees, Norway Maple.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage. Althaea Variegated, Filbert, Corehorus, Dogwood, Elder Golden and Variegated, Prunus Pissardi, Syringa Golden, Weigelia, Spiraea.

Shrubs that Flower in May. Almond, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Exochordia, Prunus Triloba, Snowball, Spiraea.

In June. Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elaeagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Paeonia Herbaceous, Snowball, Spiraea, Syringa, Weigelia, Wistaria.

In July. Clethra, Clematis, Spiraea, Honeysuckle, Elder.

In August and September. Althaea, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Shrubs whose Flowers are Succeeded by Ornamental Fruit. Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry) red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Elaeagnus Longipes, deep orange red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in July; Rosa Rugosa.

Amelanchier. Mespilus

A. canadensis (Common Shad Bush). Tree upright; narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produces white, cherrylike blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

Amorpha

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). Long pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil.

Berberis. Barberry

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). Habit dwarf and spreading. Blooms in May are white, and berries scarlet and in profusion. The very best hardy ornamental hedge plant we have. Autumn foliage brilliant copper red.

Benzoin

B. odoriferum (Spice Bush). Attractive on account of its handsome foliage which turns yellow in the fall and for its red berries. Bark is aromatic.

Buddleia. Butterfly Bush

B. Veitchii. A truly beautiful form of the above species with deep-purple lilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. The long, gray-green leaves add greatly to its beauty and in every way it is a good addition to late-blooming shrubs.

Cornus. Dogwood

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves.

C. paniculata (Panieled Dogwood). Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath. Flowers greenish white; fruit white.

C. Siberica or alba (Red Siberian Dogwood). A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter.

C. stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter, contrasting with the white fruit.



C. stolonifera lutea (Golden twig Osier). Yellow branches, flowers white. Attractive when planted with red twigged dogwoods.

C. Spaethii. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow, and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

C. sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is red.

C. var. elegantissima variegata (Elegans Variegated Leaved). A new and remarkable variety with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood very dark retaining its color the entire winter.

Caryopteris. Blue Spirea

C. mastacanthus. A beautiful Chinese shrub, about three or four feet high. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue; very pretty and desirable.

Calycanthus. Sweet Scented Shrub

C. floridus. One of the most desirable shrubs; flowers in June and at intervals afterwards, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Caragana

C. arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

C. American. A low growing shrub; flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places.

Clethra. Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July; a valuable shrub.

Chionanthus. White Fringe

C. Virginica. A native tree or shrub, foliage light green, flowers in racemes, very delicate white. One of the best hardy shrubs for the lawn.

Cotoneaster

C. Simonsii. A medium sized shrub, flowers white, slightly pinkish; fruit bright red. A native of the Himalayas. Blooms in July.

Colutea. Bladder Senna

C. arborescens. Native of the South of Europe. A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-shaped-blossom; flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.



Prunus Triloba

Corchorus. Kerria

C. Japonica. This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

var. flore pleno (Double-Flowered Corchorus). Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

var. variegata (Variegated Kerria). This variety makes dwarf twiggy growth; has white and green, variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers.



White Fringe

Corylus. Filbert

C. avellana (English Filbert). See Nuts.

var. atropurpurea (Purple-Leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Color good all the season.

Cydonia. Japan Quince

Japonica (Japan Quince). A very showy, popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet; yellow, pear-shaped fruits. Makes an excellent hedge, being spiny.

Desmodium. Lespedeza

penduliflorum. (Purple Bushclover). Rosy purple or reddish flower, arranged in pretty pendulous branches.

bicolor (Shrub Bushclover). A low shrub, with small violet purple flowers, slender and graceful. Blooms in July.

Deutzia

D. scabra candidissima. A very valuable shrub, with upright branches, producing its pure white flowers in abundance. Very beautiful.

D. scabra crenata (Pink Flowering Deutzia). Flowers double, tinged with rose.

D. Pride of Rochester. One of the finest varieties, producing large, double white flowers; the back of the petals slightly tinged with rose. Blooms early in June.

D. gracilis (Slender Branched Deutzia). A charming species, introduced from Japan. Flowers pure white; fine for pot culture. Very dwarf and slender growth. An excellent forcing plant.



D. gracilis rosea (Slender Pink Deutzia). D. of hybrid origin, closely resembling the Slender Deutzia. Light rose-colored flowers in profuse clusters. A pleasing variety.

D. gracilis aurea (New Golden Leaved Deutzia Gracilis). A very beautiful low growing and bushy golden leaved shrub.

D. Lemoinei. New. A remarkably fine hybrid between gracilis and parviflora. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers, much superior to gracilis and quite distinct from all other Deutzias.

Diervilla. Weigelia

D. alba. One of the finest plants in the spring, very hardy and a rapid grower; flowers white.

D. amabilis. A pink-flowered variety and one of the best.

D. candida. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.



Ever blooming Hydrangeas

D. Eva Rathke. A popular new kind, of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts.

D. Desboisii. A deep rose colored or red variety, similar in growth to Weigela Rosea, but darker.

D. floribunda. Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple. One of the best. A compact, slender grower.

D. Hortensis rubra, syn. japonica. Abundant light crimson flowers.

D. rosea. A beautiful and hardy shrub, with rose-colored flowers rich in profusion, introduced from China; very hardy; blooms in June.

D. Nana variegata. A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with yellow and green; very ornamental. Of dwarf habit; flowers very light pink.

D. Seiboldii variegata. Very much like the above except that the variegation is not so yellow and the plant is somewhat more erect in growth.

D. Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers, profuse bloomer.

Exchorda. Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. A vigorous growing shrub from China forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light and wiry branches. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white.

Eleagnus

E. longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). A remarkably new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath, bark covered with peculiar brown spots which remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large, bright red berries, which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor.

angustifolia (Russian Olive or Oleaster). Conspicuous for the silvery hue of the foliage.

Euonymus. Strawberry Tree

See also under Vines

E. Americanus (American Burning Bush). A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red.

E. alatus (Cork Barked Euonymus). Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red.

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush). Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored.

Forsythia

F. fortunei
Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best EARLY flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

F. intermedia.
Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like viridissima but hardier.

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia).

Resembles the Fortunei in its flowers, but the plant has a drooping habit.

F. viridissima. A fine shrub, with bright yellow flowers, very early in spring.

Hamamelis. Witch Hazel

H. Virginica. Large foliage, with downy surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November.

Hydrangea

H. Otaska. From Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive. Needs protection in winter.

H. paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles, nearly a foot in length.



H. Thomas Hogg. Flowers are the purest white, and are produced from July to September. A most showy shrub and especially valuable for decorative purposes; requires protection in winter.

H. arborescens grandiflora. New Everblooming Hydrangea. One of the best shrubs ever introduced. It is easily grown, perfectly hardy, the blooms are white and are produced in amazing profusion and last a long time.

Hibiscus. Althea or Rose of Sharon

Strong, erect-growing shrub, of symmetrical habit, making a first-class hedge plant, branching from the ground. Very desirable for flowering all summer. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other.



Tree Shape Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Admiral Dewey. Semi-double; violet-blue.

Boule de Feu. Very double, large, well-formed red flowers; very handsome.

Duchess de Brabant. Free-bloomer; large, double, reddish lilac flowers.

foliis-variegatis. A conspicuous, variegated-leaved variety; double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated shrubs.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white. One of the best.

Leopoldi plena. Large, double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage lacinated.

pæoniflora. Very double; rosy white.

Lady Stanley. Medium size, semi-double, of palest pink splashed with carmine.

Totus alba. (Snowstorm). Single white.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

See also under Vines

L. Atrosanguinea. Very large red berries, dark green, heavy foliage. A strong, vigorous grower.

L. Fragrantissima. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen.

L. Morrowii (Morrow's Honeysuckle). A vigorous broad spreading shrub bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruit which remains on the plant a long time and gives a very choice effect.

L. Tartarica rubra (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright red flowers and followed with showy fruit.

Var. rosea (Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub, producing large, bright pink flowers striped with white, in June.

Var. alba. (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Forms an upright bush with white flowers and followed with yellow fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana. A fine variety from Manchuria. Particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. Foliage dark red above and grayish beneath.

L. Albida. (White Belle). White flowers, showy red fruit in great profusion.

Mahonia. Ashberry

M. aquifolia (Holly Leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange or Syringa

P. argentea (Boule d'Argent). Double flowers with a beautiful silvery tinge, dwarf habit.

P. aureus (Golden Syringa). A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

P. grandiflorus (Large Flowering Syringa). Habit strong with large white flowers.

P. Coronarius (Syringa Garland). A very fine shrub, with wonderful sprays of sweet scented flowers.

P. flore pleno (Double Flowering Syringa). Habit strong, dwarf growing, with semi-double white flowers.

P. Lemoinei erectus (Lemoine's Erect Syringa). A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A well-known, fine, tall-growing shrub or hedge plant, having spiny branches, lustrous green leaves and black berries; extremely hardy. A splendid shrub for hedge purposes as its brilliant green foliage is very handsome all summer, and its horizontal, thorny branches make an effective barrier.



Syringa Coronarius.

Rhododendrons. Rosebay

Rhododendron maximum (Great Bay). July. This is the noblest of all our native shrubs, and is absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia. It has the most beautiful foliage of any kind of *Rhododendron*, it being about twice as large as that of other sorts, and very thick and smooth.

Ribes. Currant

R. aureum (Yellow Flowering or Missouri Currant). A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Sanguineum (Crimson Flowering Currant). An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Crandall's. A seedling from the west; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color.

Robina. Locust

See also under Ornamental Trees

R. Hispida (Acacia or Moss Locust). A native species of spreading irregular growth, with elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

Rosa. Bush Roses

R. blanda. S. May. A thornless variety. Of pale foliage, and large, bright rose-colored flowers, single.

R. Carolina (Swamp Rose). M. June to September. The tall growing wild rose, with single pink flowers.

R. lucida. S. May to July. A fine native, with rosy pink flowers. Does well on poor soil.

R. multiflora (Japan). M. June. Its foliage is very clean and bright all summer. Its blossoms are produced in immense quantities, single, pure white, and followed by equally great numbers of small, scarlet hips all winter.

R. rubiginosa. L. The well known Sweet Briar, with highly-scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.

R. rubrifolia (Red-leaved Rose). M. August. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves, retained throughout the summer. Deep red flowers.

R. rugosa. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated, flowers single, red, fragrant, and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.

Rubus. Raspberry

R. odorata (Flowering Raspberry). Large foliage, pretty rose-purple flowers.

Rhodotypus

R. kerriodes. A Japanese shrub of medium size, very ornamental, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May.

Rhus. Sumac

R. aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed.

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumach, Shining Sumach). Beautiful shining green foliage changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish-yellow flowers in August.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). From the south of Europe. A shrub much admired for its curious fringe, of hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

var. laciniata (Cut leaved Sumac). A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaved Staghorn Sumac). A very graceful shrub, with delicate fern like leaves, most brilliant in the autumn.

Sambucus. Elder

S. Canadensis (Common Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in July, reddish purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub.

S. nigra (Black Berried Elder). A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.

var. aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaf Elder). A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

var. variegata (Variegated Leaf Elder). Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs.

S. racemosa *syn. pubens* (Red Berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

Spiraea. Meadow Sweet

S. arguta. One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep green foliage of minute purest white flowers.

S. Billiardi. Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored, fine, showy.



Common Snowball.



Lilac Madam Casimir Perier.

S. Bumalda. A variety from Japan; blooms all summer. Showy rose colored flowers. Growth dense and of dwarf habit.

S. Anthony Waterer. A new dwarf compact growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

S. Callosa rosea. Red flowering spirea of dwarf habit, very fine and hardy.

var. alba. A white flowering Spirea of dwarf habit very fine and hardy; blooms in July, August and September.

S. Douglassii. A native shrub, very hardy with panicles beautiful deep pink.

S. Froebeli. Taller than Spirea A. Waterer. Flowers bright crimson. Foliage turns red in autumn.

S. lanceolata (Reevesii). A charming shrub, with round heads of white flowers and narrow pointed leaves. Blossoms in May.

S. opulifolia. A very strong growing shrub. Valuable for massing. White flowers in June.

var. aurea. (Golden Spirea). An interesting variety, with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Beautiful white flowers double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage scarlet in autumn.

S. sorbifolia. A vigorous species with leaves like the Mountain Ash, and long elegant spikes of white flowers.

S. tomentosum (Steeplebush). Valuable because it blooms late and very decorative with its showy panicles.

S. Thunbergii. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow delicate leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

S. Van Houttei. The finest of all Spireas, a most charming and graceful shrub having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinary, profuse in bloom, and plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Stephanandra

S. flexuosa. A thick shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn.

Syringa. Lilac

S. Chinensis (Rothamagensis). Growth similar to Persian. A distinct hybrid variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

S. Japonica (Giant Japan Tree Lilac). A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet like.

S. Josikaea (Hungarian). Thick shining leaves and clusters of purple flowers; much later than common Lilacs. Very desirable.

S. Persica (Persian Purple Lilac). Native of Persia. Leaves small dark green; flowers abundant, delicate and purple.

var. alba (Persian White Lilac). Same habit of growth as foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles, white tinged with purple.

Rubra de Marley. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing.

Villosa. A new Japanese variety; flowers large, light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; very late bloomer and most desirable.

vulgaris. (Common Purple Lilac). Blossoms early, reddish purple.

var. alba (Common White Lilac). Blossoms early, pure white and very fragrant.

var. Charles X. A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the vulgaris.

Alphonse Lavallee. Trusses like a double Hyacinth, fine, blue, shaded to violet.

Belle de Nancy. Large, double pink with white center.

var. Emile Lemoine. Very fine, double pink.

var. Frau Dammann. Immense panicles of white flowers of very large size. Best white variety.

var. La marck. Very large panicle; individual flowers, very double, rosy lilac.

var. Ludwig Spaeth. Panicle long; individual flowers large. Single; dark purplish red. The finest of its color.

var. Mad. Casimir Perier. Large trusses of very double creamy white flowers. One of the very best.

var. Marie Le Graye. Large panicles of pure white flowers. A valuable variety for forcing.

var. Michael Buchner. Plant dwarf; panicle erect and very large; very double, color pale lilac; distinct and fine.

var. Mad. Lemoine. A grand double white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage.

var. President Grevy. A new variety; strong grower; blossoms in very large clusters of semi-double bluish flowers; one of the best.

var. alba grandiflora. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers.

Symphoricarpos. Snowberry

S. vulgaris (Red Fruited Snowberry or Coralberry). A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small purple and hangs all winter.



Spirea Van Houttei.



racemosus (White Snowberry). A well known shrub with small pink flowers, large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Tamarix

T. Africana (African Tamarix). Foliage very fine and feathery on slim branches, flowers pink, very small and very numerous so as to cover the branches of preceding year's growth.

Gallica (French Tamarix). July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms later than the African.

Indica (Indian Tamarix). Beautiful deep green foliage with plume-like pink flowers in September.

Viburnum

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers and fine steel-blue berries in fall.

V. Opulus (Highbush Cranberry). Foliage yellowish-green, large, whitish blooms in June. In the fall covered with large, red berries.

V. opulus nanum (Dwarf Viburnum). Of dense hassock shape. Very dwarf—can be easily controlled for small border hedges or edgings.

V. opulus sterile (Snowball). Globes of pure white flowers.

V. cassinoides (Withe Rod). M. June. Flat heads of white flowers, and effective foliage. Bears black berries in clusters.

V. Sieboldi. Large, long thick leaves of a glossy green color; very showy.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects, its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate.

V. tomentosum (Single Flowered Japan Snowball). Flowers pure white, borne along the branch in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free blooming.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub with soft heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage late.

Xanthorrhiza. Shrub Yellow-Root

X. apiifolia. Attractive, dwarf shrub, with exquisite compound leaves and slender racemes of curious, brownish purple flowers; autumnal tints are very pleasing.



Clematis Paniculata.

CLIMBING SHRUBS OR VINES

Actinidia

polygama (Silver Sweet Vine). Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. It has broadly lanceolate, bright green foliage; flowers white, with black anthers fragrant and very freely produced, fruit edible.

Akebia

A. quinata. A rapid growing climber with clover-like leaves. Flowers in clusters, purple.

Ampelopsis

A. Englemanni. Very similar to Quincefolia, clings closely to its support, and is a valuable vine for covering walls and trellises and for running over trees and ugly places.

heterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trellis work; very pretty, three- or five-lobed leaves; handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries.

quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy digitate leaves affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or tree stumps.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy). The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty.



Aristolochia. Dutchman's Pipe

A. Siphon (Birthwort). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Bignonia. Trumpet Flower

B. radicans. A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters trumpet shape orange red, 5 to 6 inches long at intervals through the summer.

grandiflora. A variety having large dark orange colored flowers.

Celastrus. Bitter Sweet

C. scandens. A fine native climber with clusters of orange red seeds.

Clematis

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, white, fragrant.

Jackmanni. Large, rich violet purple, flowers in masses and a successive bloomer.

Henry. Very large, white and prolific bloomer. The best white.

Madam Edouard Andre. New, large, deep velvety crimson flowers. A fine bloomer, a great acquisition.

Sieboldii or **Ramona**. Large, very fine, bright blue flowers.

Coccinea (Leather Flower). A curious bell-shaped heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet.

Crispa. Form of blossom similar to above, of lilac color.

Paniculata. A new Japanese plant which has proved perfectly hardy, one of the finest climbers, vigorous, handsome foliage; produces late in summer a profusion of medium sized pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers.

Dolichos. Pueraria. Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonicus or **Pueraria Thunbergiana**. An extremely fast-growing vine, with immense leaves, bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August.

Euonymus

E. radicans argenteo marginatus. (Variegated Leaved Euonymus). Silver striped and edged with silver; a beautiful evergreen plant; slow grower; valuable for edging borders.

Radicans. (Winter Creeper). Foliage green, edged with silver more hardy than the preceding.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). Very fragrant, yellow trumpet flowers.

Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong growing variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant and cover the vines from July to December.



Matrimony Vine.

Japonica (Chinese Twining Honeysuckle). Retains its foliage nearly all winter; is quite fragrant and a desirable variety.

Heckrotti. A new climbing variety; flowers rose color outside, yellow center. A good bloomer and strong grower.

Belgica. (Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle). Sweet scented, very fine; continues in bloom all summer.

sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong rapid grower, scarlet fragrant trumpet flowers. Blossoms all summer.

Hedera. Ivy

H. helix (English Ivy). An old variety, a hardy climbing evergreen.

Lycium. Matrimony Vine

L. Chinensis (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long.

Wistaria

Sinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). A beautiful climber of very rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and also in the autumn.

var. alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Similar in form to the above, except in the color of the flowers, which in these are pure white.

HEDGES

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms, and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve as a protection against winds and prevent the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruit ripens better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built, and then, with little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty." An attraction in our best-kept places.

For Ornament

Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the **American Arbor Vitæ** and the **Norway Spruce** take the first place. We also recommend for more variety, the **Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, **Japan Quince**, **Althea**, **Barberry**, **Buckthorn**, **Privet**, **Tartarian Honeysuckle**, **Spiræas**, **Deutzia**, **Philadelphus**.



For Shelter and Screens

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitæ, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar.

Directions for Setting

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed about nine inches apart; large sized plants will require more space.

Buckthorn, Honey Locust and Osage Orange are generally planted in double rows, about nine inches apart.

Pruning

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the Arbor Vitæ should the growth be too rapid.

Buxus. Box

B. sempervirens (Tree Box). Very ornamental, slow growing variety, with small shining dark green foliage. One of the most useful varieties. Thrives in any well drained soil, stands all kinds of pruning, and is grown in many forms.

var. suffruticosa nana (Dwarf Box). A very slow growing variety, with small, glossy, dark green foliage. The well known form so extensively used for Box borders.

Berberis. Barberry

B. Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). This shrub we particularly recommend to our patrons for a hedge plant. Its hardiness, bushiness and beautiful foliage promise to make it our most popular hedge. The foliage turns a beautiful copper color in the fall and brilliant fruit remain on all winter.

Ligustrum. Privet

L. Ibota (Ibota). A pretty Japanese shrub with slender twig-like branches and small lanceolate leaves. It has round, shining, black berries. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy.

var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches and oblong leaves. Very graceful and perfectly hardy.

L. Amurense (Amoor River Privet.) Large, oblong, glossy green foliage, and clusters of white, fragrant flowers; half evergreen; grows to 15 feet. A variety of sterling merit; useful for shrubberies.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet.) Rapid grower with bright shining leaves. This shrub grows freely in almost any soil, is compact in form and can be trimmed to any desired shape; flowers during June and July. Desirable for hedges.

L. vulgaris (English Privet). Bears pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; makes a beautiful hardy hedge plant.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

For turning cattle and for farm hedges in general, the following will be found very serviceable.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

R. cartharticus. A fine, robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. A popular hedge plant.

Maclura. Osage Orange

M. aurantiaca. A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. The fruit resembles an orange.

Gleditschia. Honey Locust

G. triacanthos. A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Very useful as a defensive hedge plant.



Ibota Privet.



German Iris Border.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

By this term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to, or near, the ground each autumn, coming forth again with renewed vigor the following spring.

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have many acres planted with the finest varieties, and we are constantly searching for and adding new and rare varieties of merit to our extensive collection.

Hardy plants have many claims, both practical and artistic, and their cultivation in this country is having a wonderful development. So few understand how easy and simple it is to grow a large and choice collection, as very little care, if any, is needed. A fairly good soil to begin with, with occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, and cutting down of the old tops after the foliage has matured.

Among the hardy perennials there is such a variety in color and time of blooming that a continuous, pleasing effect can be had from early spring to late fall by a judicious selection of varieties. They may be set out either in fall or spring. We have indicated the time of flowering, also the height of the plant, in order to facilitate the selection for any purpose. The approximate height of the Hardy Perennials in this catalogue is represented in feet and inches, and the flowering periods are taken in New York State.

Aconitum. Monkshood

autumnale. A tall plant, with spikes of showy blue-helmet-shaped flowers. Adds distinction to the garden. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums, which produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Achillea. Milfoil, or Yarrow

Perry's New White. Handsome clusters of pure white flowers, blooms nearly all summer.

Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl). The pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 feet. June-Sept.

Althea. Hollyhock

A well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 6 feet. July, Aug.

Single and Double. Carmine-rose, crimson, light yellow, rose-salmon, sulphur-yellow and white.

Alleghany Mammoth. Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug.

Alyssum

saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft): Large, compact masses of yellow flowers in early spring. Excellent for rockery. 1 foot. April, May.

Anemone. Wind Flower

Japanese Anemones are among the best autumn-flowering plants; they require protection in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Japonica alba. Pure white, showing yellow anthers.

Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers.

Whirlwind. Semi-double; white.

Rosa superba. Flowers of medium size of a delicate silvery rose.

Anthemis

tinctoria alba (Marguerite). One of the most satisfactory; flowers creamy white. 2 feet. June-Oct.

Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. 2 feet. June-Oct.

Anchusa. Alkanet

Italica (Dropmore Variety). A great improvement on the type, with large, gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. May-July.

Artemisia

Latiflora. An excellent hardy border plant, producing large, branching panicles of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Agrostemma. Mullein Pink

Coronaria. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2 feet. June, July.

Ajuga. Bugle

reptans. Blue flowers. Compact growth 6 inches. May, June.

Aquilegia. Columbine

Long Spurred Hybrids. Choice mixed. 3 feet. This strain is the finest procurable. The colours range through the most beautiful combinations of blue, bright rose, pink, mauve, white, yellow, and orange.

California hybrids. A fine collection of distinct colors, such as Yellow, Pink, Orange, Red, etc.

Canadensis (American Columbine). A compact plant, with red-and-yellow flowers.



cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers.

chrysantha (Golden Spurred Columbine). Flowers fragrant, numerous; yellow. 2 to 3 inches across.

Double Assorted. All colors mixed. Fine hybrids.

Arabis

Alpina (Rock Cross). Adapted for rock gardens and borders; pure white flowers. 5 inches. April, May.

Aster

Michaelmas Daisies, or Starworts

Amethystinus. Bright lilac. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Beauty of Colwell. Upright, free branching habit. Flowers semi-double gentian blue. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

grandiflorus. Flowers large deep purple. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

laevis. Long sprays of deep blue flowers. 4 feet. Sept., Oct.

Novae Anglae. Flowers large purplish blue. 4 to 5 feet. Oct.

roseus. A delicate rose variety. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Tartaricus. One of the tallest and latest flowering asters; bluish violet. 5 to 6 feet. Oct.

White Queen. One of the best white asters. 4 feet. Sept.

Bellis. English Daisy

perennis. An old-fashioned plant, white and pink flowers. 5 inches. May, June.

Bocconia. Plume Poppy

Cordata. A beautiful plant, well adapted to planting in shrubbery, borders or massing for effect. Creamy white flowers. 6 to 8 feet. July, Aug.

Boltonia

asteroides. Has pure white, aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

latisquama. Similar to the preceding, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Campanula. Bellflower

These are among the most important of hardy plants; they combine a large range of habit and color, and are perfectly hardy.

Carpatica (Harebell). Flowers large, erect, light blue. 5 to 7 inches. July and Aug.

alba. A white form of the above.

Medium Canterbury Bells. An old favorite and always satisfactory. Rose, Blue or White. 2 feet. June.

calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is the quaintest and most popular of all the hardy, old-fashioned garden plants. In Blue, Lilac, Rose and White.

persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower). Large, cup-shaped, blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

alba. A white variety of the above.

Caryopteris

Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Lavender-colored flowers, fine for edging shrubbery borders. 3 to 4 feet. Sept., Oct.

Cassia

Marylandica. Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers 5 to 6 feet. July-Sept.

Centaurea. Hardheads, or Knapweed

montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large flowers, resembling the blue Cornflowers. 2 feet. June-Sept.

Centranthus

rubra. Deep red, handsome, wild-garden plants for walls or rockeries. 3 feet. June, July.

alba. Same as above, except white flowers.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Maid of Kent. Pure white. Medium dwarf. Good foliage. Midseason.

November Gold. Deep yellow. One of the best of its color for late season.

Fairy Queen. Large; soft pink. Free flowering. Mid-season.

Golden West. Bright yellow. A mass of color. October 25.

Little Bob. Maroon. Very neat medium dwarf grower. Early.

Western Beauty. Large deep rose-pink. Medium height. Midseason. Very fine.

Firelight. Dark red; 2½ inches across. The earliest and best of its color.

Convallaria. Lily-of-the-Valley

majalis. Pure white flowers. 8 to 10 inches. May, June, Large, field-grown clumps.

Coreopsis

lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost until then it is one mass of golden yellow; the flowers are borne on long, graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 2 feet. June-Oct.

Delphinium. Hardy Larkspur

Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). Beautiful sky-blue; of dwarf habit; flowers all summer until cut down by frost. 2 feet.

Chinense. Low-growing, with gentian-blue flowers.

alba. A pure white form of the preceding.

formosum. Dark blue, white center. This does exceptionally well, being very hardy and free-flowering.

English Hybrids. A choice collection, ranging from the palest to the deepest blue; single and double.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Strong vigorous habit with flowers on spike two feet and over, the majority running into the light shades of blue.

Dianthus. Hardy Pinks

barbatus (Sweet William). In separate colors: Red, White and Rose. 2 feet. 10 cts. each.

Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being of a salmon rose-pink.

Double. Assorted colors. 2 feet.

latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). Double crimson flowers.

plumarius semperflorens. Flowers fragrant, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.

Dicentra. Bleeding Heart

spectabilis. Flowers heart-shaped, in long, drooping racemes of rose-crimson; one of the prettiest of border plants and useful for forcing. 1½ feet. April-June.

Digitalis. Foxglove

These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower spikes.

gloxiniæflora (Gloxinia-flowered). Flowers spotted; Rose, Purple, White; each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

grandiflora. June and July. 2 to 3 feet. A yellow-flowered Foxglove, quite hardy and easily grown.

Dictamnus. Gas Plant

Fraxinella. This is also called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the purple flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

alba. A white form of the above.



Bed of Digitalis with Border Hardy Dianthus.

Echinacea. Purple Coneflower

purpurea. Is without doubt one of the most interesting hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers 2 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

Echinops. Globe Thistle

Ritro. Metallic blue flowers; Thistle-like foliage. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

Eryngium

amethystinum. Beautiful thistle-like heads of glistening amethyst-blue, with finely cut foliage. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

Funkias. Day Lily

subcordata grandiflora. Large, pure white flowers; bold foliage.

lanceolata. Flowers very late, producing lilac flowers in September.

undulata variegata. Green and white variegated foliage.

Gaillardia. Blanket Flower

grandiflora. Yellow and orange-red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; it is simply invaluable among cut-flowers on account of retaining its beauty for so long a time. It flowers from May to November. 1½ feet.

Geum. Avens

atrosanguineum. Dark crimson. 1 to 2 feet. May-July.

Coccineum Mrs. Bradshaw. Twice the size of the old double scarlet, with huge frilled petals, giving a full, double appearance 6 to 10 inches.

Gladioli

America. Large; soft flesh-pink; strong and healthy grower; one of the best varieties for cutting.

Augusta. Large; rose-white, with blue anthers.

Baron Hulot. Long, graceful spikes; rich indigo-blue flowers.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet flowers.

Europe. One of the best pure whites in cultivation; very strong and healthy grower.

Glory. The petals of this variety are exquisitely ruffled and fluted; large, pink, shaded creamy white, with crimson stripe in center of each petal.

Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of a pleasing shade of scarlet, carried on a tall stalk.

Niagara. Large; creamy yellow, with carmine throat; excellent for cutting.

Panama. Giant flowers of a delicate salmon-rose, on robust, straight stems.

Peace. Pure white, lightly feathered lilac on lower petal. This variety flowers when the best of all other Gladioli are gone.

Princeps. Rich crimson-scarlet, with white blotches, in the throat.

Grasses

Erianthus Ravennæ (Plume Grass). Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, and produces from thirty to fifty flower spikes. Closely resembles the Pampas Grass.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. The most graceful of all. Foliage narrow, bright green, with a silvery midrib. 5 to 6 feet.

Gypsophylla. Baby's Breath

Paniculata. White flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

flore-pleno. This is one of the most beautiful of all the new hardy plants. The charming, double, rosette-like flowers are borne on branched panicles in great profusion. 2 to 3 feet. July and Aug.

Helenium. Sneezeweed

autumnale superbum. A grand plant, with large, flat, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Riverton Gem. Yellow, changing to red. A splendid cut-flower on a long stem. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.



Helianthus. Hardy Sunflower

Maximiliani. One of the latest-blooming of all hardy flowers; clear yellow. 6 to 8 feet. Oct., Nov.

multiflorus, Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, similar to a dahlia; excellent for cutting and for the border. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Helleborus. Christmas Rose

niger. A valuable plant; flowers white or flushed with purple; 3 inches in diameter. 9 to 15 inches. March.

Heliopsis. False Sunflower

Pitcheriana. The flowers are deep, golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture and very graceful for cutting. 3 to 4 feet. July-Sept.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily

aurantiaca major. Deep orange, sweet-scented, large and lovely flowers; free-blooming. 3 feet. July, Aug.

flava (Lemon Lily). Flowers lemon-yellow, sweet-scented. 3 feet. May.

Heuchera. Alum Root

sanguinea. The bright crimson flowers are borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession, and are excellent for cutting. 1½ feet. May-Sept.

Hibiscus. Mallow

Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink and white.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, of a light rose, with darker eye. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

Hypericum. St. John's Wort

Moserianum. Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best. 1½ feet. June-Sept.

Iberis. Hardy Candytuft

sempervirens. Spreading habit; flowers white. Border plants and fine for forcing. 10 inches. April, May.

Iris Germanica. German Iris

The Irises in this section are fragrant, and more or less mottled in the standards and veined in the falls. In beauty they rival orchids; in color they range through yellow, blue, purple, mauve, white, etc.

They are very popular and are exceedingly easy to cultivate. A dry, sunny location and fairly rich, well-drained soil suits them best. Plant shallow, barely covering the rhizomes with soil.

Aurea. Deep golden yellow; large flowers on a tall stem.

Atropurpurea. S, rich claret purple; F, purple, very handsome.

Honorabilis. Standards golden yellow; Falls veined with maroon.

Princess Victoria Louise. S, light-sulphur yellow, F, rich violet-red, edged creamy white.

Florentina alba. White, slightly tinged lavender.

Kharput. S, violet-blue. F, velvety, dark blue.

Mme. Chereau. White, frilled azure blue.

Mrs. H. Darwin. S, snow white; F, white slightly violet.

Parisiana. Standards Chinese-violet shot with white at centre; falls white reticulated and spotted with Chinese-violet at edges.

Pallida Dalmatica. S, clear lavender blue. F, lavender very large.

Japan Iris. Iris Kaempferi

Their flowers are of the largest in cultivation, and sometimes measure 8 to 10 inches in diameter. They do best in rich, moist soil, which must be well drained, as water standing over them in Winter is fatal. When used in

connection with the Fleur-de-lis, the flowering season is greatly extended, as the Japanese varieties do not bloom until late in June. We offer these in separate varieties with flowers in varying shades of white, blue, purple and violet.

Lavandula. Sweet Lavender

vera. Fragrant blue flowers. 1½ feet. July-Sept.

Lilium

auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Its large and graceful flowers are composed of six petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

longiflorum. Is probably one of the best of the hardy Lilies, having pure white flowers, fine for cutting. June, July.

candidum (Madonna Lily). An old favorite; flowers are pure white and very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. June.

speciosa album. Large white flower of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose. One of the best known. 3 ft. Aug., Sept.

tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily. A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. 3 to 5 feet. July, Aug.

Linum. Flax

perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers. 1½ feet. May-Aug.

Lobelia

cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 feet. July, Aug.



Peony Duchess de Nemours



Lathyrus. Everlasting Pea

latifolius. Flowers rose-colored, large, on many-flowered stems, similar to the annual sweet pea. 3 feet. June-Aug.

albus. A variety of the preceding, with white flowers. A very desirable plant. 3 feet. June-Aug.

Lupinus. Lupines

Polyphyllus. Deep blue, pea shaped flowers on long stem; 4 to 5 feet tall. June, July.

P. alba. A white form of the above.

P. rosea. Beautiful pink.

Lychnis. Maltese Cross

Chalcedonica. Flowers bright scarlet in dense clusters; 2 ft.; June, July.

Lythrum. Loosestrife

roseum superbum. Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers, on long, graceful stems. 3 to 4 feet.

Monarda

didyma (Horse Mint). Compact heads of bright red flowers, surrounded by red-tinged bracts. 3 feet. June-Aug.

Montbretia

Bearing from eighteen to thirty showy, star-shaped flowers of orange, suffused with red; plant in spring and

protect with leaves in winter. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.
Etoile de Feu. Vermillion, clear yellow center.

Myosotis. Foget-me-not

palustris semperflorens. This variety remains in flower a long time; color blue; good for shady spots in the rock garden. 10 inches. May-Sept.

Pachysandra. Terminalis

A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high with small white flowers forming broad mats of glossy green foliage. May, June.

Papaver. Poppy

The Perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers; the graceful, brightly colored, cup-shaped flowers are borne on long stems. The large-flowering, or Oriental Poppies, are also the most showy plants for a garden and should be planted early. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.

orientale (Oriental Poppy). Deep scarlet, purple center.

nudicaule. (Iceland Poppies). A beautiful class of hardy poppies, color ranging from white and yellow to orange scarlet. 1 foot. May-Aug.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue

digitalis. Large spikes of long white flowers, with purple throats. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

PEONY

Pæonies should be planted in good, rich, deep, moist soil after which they require less attention than any other class of flowering plants.

They are perfectly hardy and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects make them most desirable.

Some of the varieties are of enormous size, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. In color the Pæonia rivals the Rose in beauty ranging from pure white to darkest red and the shades of pink are truly magnificent. Pæonies thrive in all locations whether in the broad sunlight or in partial shade.

Our blocks attract hundreds of visitors every year.





Alba Superba. White, large and full touched with carmine.

Amabilis Grandiflora. White, very large, double, fringed petals, fine, very sweet.

Baron Rothschild. Outside petals rose, center salmon, sweet, distinct.

Bicolor. Pink, center whitish pink.

Blushing Bride. Light rose, nearly white.

Buckii. Light crimson, double, large, rose scented.

Carmen. Outside carmine, center rose.

Chrysanthemifolia. Pink, slightly yellow at center.

Caroline Mather. Purple crimson, very large, double and very dark.

Delecourt Verhille. Pure white, carmine spotted.

Delectissima. Purple rose, large, full, fine, sweet, center salmon.

Diamond. Large, white, fragrant.

Duchess de Nemours. Rose pink, very large, double, sweet; one of the best.

Elegans. Outside petals dark pink, large salmon center, loose, fine, sweet.

Duchess de Nemours (White). Pale lemon center, with guards of pure white.

Duke of Wellington. Pure white, with sulphur white centers.

Festiva. White, outside petals shell pink.

Festiva Maxima. Creamy white with small center of carmine; round, early in clusters, sweet.

Fragrantissima. Violet and rose color, very sweet, late.

Francis Ortegal. Dark purple crimson, very large, fine, deep, double and sweet.

Fulgida. Very dark crimson.

Felix Crousse. Deep ruby red, very fine.

Humei. Rose, full, large, late; one of the best.

King of Roses. Deep rose; sweet-scented.

La France. Pink outside petals with yellowish center; very fine.

L'Innocence. White; rosy outer petals.

La Martine. Bright red, full.

Mad. Waroguet. Outside petals purplish rose, center shell pink to carmine.

Maiden Blush. White and light rose.

Mary Hamilton. Satin rosy red.

Mad. Breon. Outside petals rosy flesh, center white and yellowish, turning to pure white.

Officinalis Var. Rubra. Dark red; very early.

Queen's Perfection. Outside pink, center white, red stamens.

Perfection. Outside petals rose lilac, inside salmon, sweet.

Pulcherrima. Bright satin rose; center blush white.

Rosa Grandiflora. Rose Crimson, very double, early.

Sweetheart. Red, white and rose center.

Stanley. Dark crimson, large, single.

Tenuifolium flore pleno. Deeply cut fringe-like foliage. Flowers bright scarlet crimson, quite double and globular; are and fine.

Triumph du Nord. Violet rose, lilac shade.

Triumph de Paris. White; center yellowish, outside petals pink.

Washington. Violet rose.

Physalis. Chinese Lantern Plant

Francheti. Enormous orange-colored fruits; useful for winter decorating. 2 feet. April, May.

Physostegia. False Dragonhead

Virginica. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Platycodon. Balloon Flower

grandiflorum. A valuable perennial, with handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers, 2 ft. June-Oct.

album. A white-flowered form of the above. 2 feet June, July.

Primula. Primrose

veris. A perfectly hardy strain, with a wide range of colors. Should be planted in a half-shady position. 6 to 9 inches. April, May.

vulgaris (Common English Primrose). One of the earliest spring flowers; bright lemon-yellow and fragrant. 6 to 9 inches. April, May.

officinalis. Early, pleasing shade of red.

Pyrethrum. Feverfew

hybridum roseum. Single flowering. Selected strain of colors, pink and rose to red.

PHLOX

Phlox are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants, and, by growing a complete collection, they can be had in bloom from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 feet. June-Oct.

Amazon. Pure white.

Boule de Feu. Brilliant scarlet; dwarf.

Coquelicot. Brilliant scarlet with crimson red eye.



Phlox Mrs. Jenkins.



Flambeau. Bright orange red with dark center.
Champs Elysee A bright rosy-magenta, very effective.
Eclaireur. Carmine purple.
Jeanne d'Arc. A good late flowering pure white.
Eiffel Tower. Beautiful pink.
Elizabeth Campbell. Clear soft pink.
Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white, very early.
Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.
Miss Lingard. This grand white variety is one of the most popular sorts grown; it grows about 2 feet high, and starts to bloom in May, continuing to flower until late in October.
Premier Minister. White, deeply shaded with lilac.
R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.
Richard Wallace. Pure white, with red eye.
Wm. Robinson. Salmon-rose, pink center.
Ryndstrom. A lively Paul Neyron shade of rose-pink.

Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink)

Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 inches. April, May.
alba. Flowers large; white.
rosea. Rose.

Rudbeckia. Coneflower

laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet. Aug., Sept.
Newmanii. Dark, orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 feet, June-Oct.

Salvia

azurea grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Scabiosa

Caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower). Handsome, hardy plant, and one which should be grown by everyone; beautiful, soft lilac flowers; vigorous grower. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug.

Sedum. Stonecrop

spectabile (Stonecrop). Large heads of pink flowers.

A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. 1½ feet. Aug., Sept.

Spiraea. Goat's Beard

Japonica. White, very free flowering. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Filipendula fl. pl. Double white flowers on long stems. June, July.

Ulmaria fl. pl. Large double white flowers. Stems 3 feet. June, July.

Stokesia

Corn flower Aster or Stokes' Aster

cyanea. A handsome native plant; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine sky-blue. One of the most delightful of all perennials. 2 feet. July-Oct.

alba. A white form of the above.

Thalictrum. Meadow Rue

adanthifolium. Leaves resemble those of the maiden-hair fern; flowers yellow. 1 foot. June, July.

Tritoma

Flame Flower, Red-hot Poker, or Torch Lily

Pfitzerii (Everblooming Tritoma). The freest-flowering of all; orange-scarlet, shading to salmon rose at the edge; invaluable for cutting. The plants should be well protected in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

Veronica

longifolia subsessilis. Blue. This is one of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, and we cannot too highly recommend it; very attractive; continues to bloom until late fall. Aug. 2 feet.

spicata. Spikes of blue flowers. 1½ feet. June, July.

Vinca. Periwinkle

minor. Evergreen trailer; fine for covering bare places. April, May.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

filamentosa. Of tropical appearance, with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 feet. June, July.



Perennial Border.



Everblooming Roses.

ROSES

Very great progress has been made within the last few years in rose culture and the best list of roses of today would not contain many varieties that were the best a few years ago. From the ends of the earth new varieties and new species are gathered, new hybrids are produced and new seedlings are grown from which careful selections are made, and it is truly wonderful what the results have been up to date. About all that is desirable in a rose has been obtained in color, size, fragrance and hardiness.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

Hardy sorts of roses may be planted in the fall or spring. All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting, and thereafter every spring.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be cut back immediately after flowering to ensure new growth and increased blooming the same season.

WINTER PROTECTION

All roses in this climate will give better results if protected in the winter. The best way is to cover the plants with dry leaves kept down by evergreen boughs all of which should be removed early in the spring.

INSECT REMEDIES

For any insect that eats the foliage, a dusting of the damp leaves with white hellebore will be safe and sufficient. For thrips and aphides a spraying or wash of whale oil soap will be effective.

If mildew appears, sprinkle the moist leaves with dry powdered sulphur or sprinkle with sulphide of potassium dissolved in water. A cubic inch to a gallon of water.

REMARKS

There are thousands of varieties of roses grown and we have been testing and selecting for years to secure a satisfactory list for ourselves and our customers. The following varieties with brief descriptions, we regard as good a list as can be made, including some good old sorts and all desirable new ones.

Roses are divided into a number of classes which overlap each other so as to make much confusion. We have tried here to classify according to hardiness and blooming qualities rather than by the regular classification.

The roses we offer are not the little soft plants grown as small as possible so as to send by mail, but good, strong two-year plants 18 to 30 inches high and well rooted. No statement is needed to convince planters which are best.

**Hybrid Tea, or Monthly Roses**

American Beauty. Rich, rosy crimson; exquisitely shaded; a superb rose.

Bessie Brown. Creamy white; flowers very large and full; highly perfumed.

Betty. Flowers ruddy gold; very large, of good form and blooms constantly from June until nipped by frost; very fragrant.

Columbia. A splendid, large, fully double rose of very lasting qualities. It is a strong grower, almost thornless, with brilliant rose-pink flowers, sometimes lighter pink. A great prize-winner. It blooms freely and produces perfect blooms all season.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon; beautiful shape.

Duchess of Wellington. Probably the finest yellow hybrid tea rose ever introduced. Flowers saffron yellow, which become deep coppery yellow as they open.

Etoile de France. HT. Velvety crimson, on stiff erect stems; cupped form; continuous and free flowering; fragrant.

Gen'l. McArthur. Bright crimson; large, free-flowering; highly perfumed; very hardy.

George Dickson. Black, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; large petals of good substance, lasting well; good shape.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brightest scarlet-crimson; satiny texture; very free-flowering; vigorous in habit.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon-yellow; sweetly scented; a splendid rose.

Hadley. Beautiful deep red with deeper shadings; very double, and of perfect form, having high center; good scent and long stems.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Carmine, changing to imperial pink. A novelty of distinct merit.

Juliet. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. Flowers rather large, very double, fairly fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, shading to primrose; a fine rose; very vigorous.

Killarney. Flesh, shaded white, suffused with pale pink; blooms large, buds long and pointed; fine for massing and forcing.

Killarney Brilliant. The brightest pink of all Killarneys, beautiful long buds and large petals; flowers borne on fine, long cutting stems.

Killarney Double White. Very fine form, of pure, white delicate appearance.

Lady Ashtown. Very pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals; reflex of petals silvery pink.

La France. Bright pink; very large, double, and of excellent form; flowers continually throughout the season.

Lady Hillingdon. A grand novelty, with deep apricot yellow, long pointed buds; free-flowering and a good grower.

Los Angeles. Buds long and pointed, expanding into fragrant flowers of immense size. A glowing pink, shaded with gold.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Daily Mail). Coral red, shaded with yellow. Medium semi-double; a vigorous grower.

Maman Cochet. Carmine, mingled with salmon-yellow; large, full buds of ideal form; profuse.

Mme. Franciska Kruger. Coppery yellow, fading lighter; very pretty and a constant bloomer.

Marechal Neil. Deep golden yellow; flowers very large and full, beautifully formed and most deliciously fragrant.

White Maman Cochet. White; a sport from the original Maman Cochet; highly perfumed; very suitable for outdoor planting.

Mme. Ravery. Orange-yellow; large and well formed; very hardy.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A very handsome and free-flowering variety. The color is a distinct Indian yellow, and, as the flowers expand, they shade lighter to the edges.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Bright, satiny rose, with brighter center; free-flowering; sweetly perfumed.

Mme. Butterfly. HT. A sport of *Ophelia*. Shows even a better growth; large flowers, brilliant pink suffused apricot and gold.

Mrs. W. Christie Miller. Soft pearly blush color, shaded salmon. The petals are wavy or crisped making a most artistic bloom. Virgorous and free in growth, it makes a splendid bedding Rose.

Ophelia. Very long bud; delicate rose, heavily flushed out opening to a beautiful center, salmon-flesh shaded with rose; each flower is well borne on good stems.

Premier. This is one of the most magnificent Roses in the dark pink shades. Color is rich, deep rose and the full, perfect blooms, of large size, are produced on almost thornless stems. A robust grower producing splendid blooms all season.

Red Radiance. In habit of growth it surpasses its parent. Radiance produces deep red globular flowers from June to frost.

Radiance. Beautiful carmine-rose, flushed with copper; large, round flowers.

Richmond. Pure red-scarlet; of free-growing and free-flowering habit; especially valuable for forcing.

Reve d'Or. Orange-yellow; flowers of moderate size and full; a good climbing rose.

Sunburst. New. Very select, with long, spiral buds of a beautiful bronzy yellow, fading to apricot; fine.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. No other Rose ever introduced has attracted so much attention at the various exhibitions as this striking sunflower-yellow.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses

Alfred Colomb. Bright red; very large, full and globular; free-blooming and fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant; pointed buds; one of the best.

Baron de Bonstettin. Dark, velvety crimson; fragrant, large and full.

Baroness de Rothschild. Very beautiful, pale rose; large, superb form; carried on long canes.

Captain Hayward. Bright, scarlet-crimson; flowers large and of fine form; sweetly scented.

Clio. Flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink.

Coquette d'Alps. Large, full and well formed, with very large petals; lovely pure white in color; fragrant; profuse bloomer; hardy.



Ophelia



Earl of Dufferin. Bright, velvety crimson, shaded deep bronze; a beautiful combination; large, full flower.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; full and perfect form; fine fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white; very good for cutting purposes; buds perfectly formed; two crops of blooms each season, lasting well.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; superb flowers; very fragrant; useful for all purposes.

GEORGE ARENDS. Pink Frau Karl Drusehki. Delicate rose color; delightfully scented, large, full and well formed.

Hugh Dickson. Intense, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and full, with high-pointed center; very fragrant; elegant foliage.

J. B. Clark. Intense, deep scarlet; heavily shaded blackish crimson; very vigorous.

John Hopper. Bright rose; very large and double; free bloomer.

Jubilee. Clear, dark red; fine variety; free bloomer, with lasting fragrance and of fine texture.

Louis Van Houtte. Fiery red, bordered and shaded throughout with blush-crimson; large, full flower; very beautiful and free-blooming.

Mme. Gabrielle Luizet. Light, silvery pink; grand flowers; best early; beautifully recurved petals.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white flowers, produced in great abundance early in the season; very double.

Magna Charta. Bright rose; very large; good early in season; sweet scent and fine texture.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center; petals very large and shell shaped; fine variety.

Marshall P. Wilder. Deep, rich, glowing red; extra large, semi-globular and full; very strong grower, and free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; abundant bloomer; large flowers of fine form, lasting well; a variety of special merit.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, white at base of petals; distinct from all other H. P. Roses. One of the finest grown.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; largest of all roses; fine foliage.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson, large flower; beautiful color.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red flowers of immense size, and bold globular form.

Vick's Caprice. Cup-shaped blooms, with thick petals; clear shell-pink, striped red and white.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. This fine variety is highly recommended; flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full, sweet, and color pure white; both flowers and buds have lovely, deep green moss.

Crested Moss. Pale, rosy pink, beautifully crested; of delightful fragrance.



Frau Karl Druschki

Henry Martin. Deep red; well mossed; very fragrant.

Salet. Rose-color; very double, with the true odor of the old Moss Rose; very vigorous.

White Perpetual. White flowers in clusters; mossy.

Austrian Briar Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Very pretty, semi-double, golden yellow flowers.

Persian Yellow. Fine, deep golden yellow, double flowers.

Soliel d'Or (Golden Sun). Fine, large, globular flowers and rich-colored, medium-sized leaves; the color of the flower is deep yellow, shaded with orange and red.

Juliet. A most distinct and attractive Rose, with large, perfect flowers. The outside of the petals is old gold, the interior rich rosy-red changing to deep rose as the flowers expand; of powerful, delicious fragrance.

Hybrid Bourbon and Bourbon Roses

Hermosa. Fine clusters of clear pink, fragrant flowers, and giving a continuous succession of bloom.

Clothilde Soupert. Outer petals pearly white, center rosy; flowers large for its class; very full; an exquisite bedder.



Radiance

Climbing and Trailing Roses

American Pillar (Polyantha). A fine shade of pink, with clear white eye; flowers large, often 3 to 4 inches across and produced in great clusters.

Aviateur Blériot. HW. Exquisite buds of saffron-yellow shaded apricot, with fine magnolia fragrance.

Baltimore Belle (Setigera). Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; flowers borne in large clusters.

Christine Wright (Hybrid Wichuriana). Wildrose pink; large and double; vigorous, free grower.

Climbing American Beauty. A new climber of wonderful beauty. The early, fragrant flowers are of a deep rosy carmine, shaded towards the center with rich carmine-crimson. Vigorous grower; thorny; will grow in almost any situation.

Crimson Rambler (Hybrid Multiflora). Crimson; it is so well known that it needs no description.

Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuriana). Soft, light pink; flowers profusely in large clusters; very lasting.

Dr. Van Fleet. Flesh pink, shading rosy pink in the center. Very fragrant. A relatively new sort with excellent foliage and beautiful flowers.

Excelsa (Wichuriana). Intense crimson, with lighter edges; fine foliage.

Flower of Fairfield (Polyantha). An ever-blooming variety of the Crimson Rambler. The color and habit are identical with that variety, with the exception that it blooms the entire season.

Hiawatha (Hybrid, Wichuriana). Brilliant scarlet flowering in large clusters; most brilliant and effective; one of the finest of all this section.

Manda's Triumph (Wichuriana). Pure white; double; nice habit; with shining foliage.

Mary Wallace. Hardy Pillar Rose type. Makes a fine, strong, self-supporting Rose 6 to 8 feet high, with large, glossy foliage. Blooms with great freedom in spring, and bears a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers well-formed, semi-double, bright, clear rose-pink, with salmon base to the petals. Largest in size of any Wichuriana hybrid, often exceeding 4 inches in diameter.

Prairie Queen (Setigera). Bright pink, striped white.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. A vigorous climber, recently introduced, with the glossy Wichuriana foliage. Double, vivid scarlet blossoms, two inches or more in diameter, are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty.

Roserie (Red Tausendschon). Of the same habit of growth and flowering as Tausendschon, but of a deeper and more even shade of cerise-pink, or carmine; a strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with a mass of bright yellow stamens which adds to the attractiveness of the flowers which are very large and fragrant. Petals of splendid substance and beautifully cupped; free bloomer, very hardy.

South Orange Perfection. (Hybrid Wichuriana). Soft, blush-pink, changing to white; perfectly formed, double flowers.

Tausendschon (Multiflora). Opening flowers pink, rosy carmine when expanded; clusters very large, with flowers as large as Clothilde Soupert; very vigorous and devoid of thorns.

Universal Favorite (Wichuriana). Brilliant pink, with good foliage; very durable.

Veilchenblau (Polyantha). Flowers semi-double, of medium size, produced in large clusters; color reddish lilac when opening, changing to steel-blue.

White Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuriana). Pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, having all the fine qualities of that charming variety. The flowers are borne in fine clusters.

White Memorial (Wichuriana). Pure white flowers in pyramidal clusters, and beautiful foliage. A splendid rose for growing in the cemetery allowing it to spread over the ground, or it may be trained to bush-form.

White Rambler. Pure white, sometimes tinged with blush; blooms in clusters; very fragrant; vigorous grower.

Wichuriana. Pure white, single; produced in clusters; foliage small and glossy; useful for rockwork.

Yellow Rambler. Flowers medium-size, cup-shape, nearly full; blooms in large clusters which last three or four weeks; color light yellow.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

Anne Muller. Brilliant rose; blooms in large clusters from June to November; extremely decorative.

Baby Dorothy. Carnation pink; habit and growth similar to the Baby Rambler; very effective.

Baby Rambler. Rosy crimson; very free-flowering; of dwarf habit; very useful for massing.

Baby Tausendschon. A counterpart of the famous Thousand Beauties in a fascinating dwarf form; variable pale pink, gradually deepening.

Catherine Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). This is the greatest acquisition to the Baby Ramblers, producing an abundance of double white flowers.

Erna Terchendorff. Bright scarlet; very pretty habit.

Jessie. Bright cherry-crimson, exceptionally profuse in flowering; good compact habit of growth; very fine for massing or bedding.

Ideal. The darkest colored of all, an intense rich lustrous garnet, the flowers are not large but are produced in very large trusses and are very effective.



Lafayette. An entirely new break in the Baby Rambler type, with brilliant cherry-crimson flowers as large as Paul's Scarlet Climber; produced in immense branched trusses, free and continuous blooming.

Mrs. William Cutbush (Pink Baby Rambler). Brilliant rose; flowers about one inch across; very prolific bloomer.

Orleans. Geranium-red, petals edged carmine, with white center; flowers produced in large clusters.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweetbriar Roses

Amy Robsart. Bright rose; distinct.

Anne of Gierstein. Dark crimson; large, handsome flowers; graceful, branching habit; fragrant.

Bradwardine. A fine flower, nicely shaped; clear rose-pink.

Flora McIvor. Pure white; flushed rose.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, with a peculiar metallic luster; base of each petal is a bright yellow, which, showing through the clear golden anthers, forms a halo around them.

Meg Merrilles. Gorgeous crimson; very free-flowering; seeds abundantly; has a wonderfully robust habit; large foliage; one of the best.

Rugosa Roses

Rosa Rugosa Alba. Single flowers; pure white; strong-growing and free-flowering.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Single, rosy carmine flowers.

F. J. Grootendorst. This is a Polyantha-Rugosa and something entirely new in this class. It has the continuous blooming qualities of the Polyanthas, combined with the rugged, hardy growth and shiny, leathery foliage of the Rugosas. The blooms come in clusters, each rich red flower having the petals evenly notched, making the clusters have the appearance of bunches of carnations.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Very handsome flowers of a clear silvery pink; deliciously fragrant; very free-flowering and double.

Mme. Geo. Bruant. Waxy white flowers, produced in clusters; when fully expanded makes a striking picture; shapely, long buds.

New Century. Reddish carmine, double, very full; grows and flowers well.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Pure white and double, on long stems; continuous bloomer; very fine.

Miscellaneous Roses

Multiflora Japonica. Single, white flowers, borne in large clusters; very vigorous; an invaluable rose for massing and bramble work.

Rosa Lucida Alba. A fine white form of the pink type, single but very free; beautiful foliage.

Rubiginosa (Sweetbriar). Well-known, old-fashioned aromatic rose of gardens; flowers bright pink.

Rosa Hugonis

This species, recently introduced from China, is unlike any other Rose. It is of shrub-like habit of growth and



Pink Killarney

naturally forms symmetrical bushes about 6 feet high, and the same in diameter, and while not suited to plant in the Rose border, it is an invaluable subject when planted in connection with other shrubs or as single specimens in the garden.

Its delicate yellow single flowers are produced on long arching sprays early in May, every branch of the previous season's growth becomes lined on both sides to the very tips with these attractive flowers, and after it has finished flowering it remains an attractive decorative bush for the balance of the season; perfectly hardy.

Standard or Tree Roses

These ornamental Tree Roses are necessary for the completion of a Rose-garden. They relieve the flat appearance of all bush Roses together, and give the flowers a certain individuality.

It is necessary to give Standard Roses some support, and a stake about the same thickness as the Rose-stem should be used. This should be fixed on the south or sunny side, in order to afford some protection to the stem from the heat of the sun.

Our stock is budded on the extremely hardy Rugosa stems.



Fruit Department

We grow a great many more varieties than the list submitted, but have endeavored here to give our customers a list of the very best selected kinds both for garden, home and commercial purposes.

APPLES

Select Summer Apples

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium, round, yellow, handsome, tender, juicy and very fine. Moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, acid and good. Tree erect and productive. August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough). Large, oblong, skin smooth, pale yellow; very tender, crisp; sweet and fine. August to September.

Yellow Transparent. A very early apple. Ironclad in hardness, and a good grower. Skin a beautiful pale yellow; fruit of good size. Ripens early in August.

Select Autumn Apples

Autumn Strawberry. Medium size, round, oval, flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant. October.

Alexander. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A beautiful Russian apple; skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong yellow; flesh tender and delicious. October to December.

Gravenstein. Large, roundish, yellow and red striped; handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. September to October.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sub-acid. September and October.

Pound Sweet (Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet). Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking. October and November.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Streak). Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; one of the finest cooking apples. October to December.

Select Winter Apples

Baldwin. Large, round, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. December to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Late keeper.

Cortland. Cortland is one of the varieties of the McIntosh type which have originated at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. The tree is strong growing and vigorous; productive. The color of the fruit is greenish yellow, overlaid with bright red, blushed with

darker red and splashed and striped with carmine. Flesh is white, often with a pinkish tinge. Tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Quality very good. Ripens a little later than McIntosh, and is a much better keeper.

Delicious. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest, a vigorous grower.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, round, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. November to February.

Gano. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young; color bright red, without stripes or blotches. February to March.

Golden Russett. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. November to April.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained with a rich, refreshing flavor; of the best quality. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan. Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzenburg class; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

King of Tompkins County. Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded, an abundant annual bearer. December to April.

McIntosh Red. Tree very hardy and vigorous; a good bearer; handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size; skin whitish yellow nearly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. January to April.

Opalescent. The handsomest apple on the market. An annual bearer of beautiful high quality fruit. Size large, color light, shading to very dark crimson. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large, round, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. December to February.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield). Medium to large, round, striped with dull red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Nov. to Feb.



Smokehouse. Fruit medium size, yellow, splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large, gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Valued for cooking. December to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. December to April.

Stark (Pride of Maine). An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap. Large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. Season November to April.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit medium to large, round, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps well. A good market apple. November to April.

Talman Sweet. Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. November to April.

Wagner. Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. December to March.

Winter Banana. Fruit large; clear, pale yellow, with pinkish blush; attractive in appearance; of good dessert quality. November to April.

Wolfe River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. December to March.

Wealthy. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, round; smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. December to February.

Winesap. Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. December to May.

York Imperial. Origin, York County, Penn. Fruit medium size; white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. November to February.



Delicious.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large size, dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Late.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome. September to October.

Whitney. Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; smooth, glossy green splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy.

PEARS

Select Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large, yellow, pyriform; melting, buttery, rich and musky flavor; tree bears young; a good erect grower, very productive. September.

Clapp's Favorite. Pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Aug. and Sept.

Wilder. One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality very good, productive. First of August.

Select Autumn Pears

Beurre Claigean. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. September to October.

Keiffer's Hybrid. Large, rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. October to November.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet with a red cheek; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest pears. October and November.

Seckel. Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. October.



McIntosh Red.



Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling pear; fruit of medium size, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, very good. October.

Worden Seckel. A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters; juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent. October.

Select Winter Pears

Beurre Bosc. Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. October.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson, melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. October.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. December.

Dwarf Pears

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive. **Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Lawrence, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Wilder's Early, Worden Seckel, Flemish Beauty.**

CHERRIES

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purple, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow and bright red; very tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle to end of June.

Lambert. Very large, dark purplish red turning almost jet black when ripe. Flesh firm, rich and juicy; an enormous bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Last of June and first of July.

Seneca. This variety originated at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. And is a new sort of great promise, so remarkable in one characteristic, at least — earliness — that it is bound to be a great acquisition to Cherry growing. Color of the fruit is dark red to purplish black. Flesh dark red to purplish red, with dark red juice. Tender, melting, sweet, with a spicy flavor. Quality very good. Ripens two weeks earlier than Black Tartarian.

Schmidt's Bigarreau (New). Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark; tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. July.

Windsor. Fruit large; liver colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Middle of July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm; juicy and delicious. First of July.

Duke and Morello Cherries

Baldwin. Fruit large, almost round; very dark, transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type.

Bing. A native of Oregon; fruit very large, bright and glossy; color very dark crimson; one of the largest cherries ever produced, and of the most excellent quality. Season July.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich, acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. The most hardy of all. Ripens through June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, tender, melting, juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy, and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves. July and August.



Windsor Cherries.

PLUMS

Plums of European Type

Bradshaw. A very large oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Fellenburg (Italian Prune). A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, greenish; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August and first of September.



Lombard. Medium, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to the stone; Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle to last of August.

Monarch (New). Fruit dark purple covered with a thin bloom; large size; specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy with a pleasant flavor. September.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separate from the stone. Last of September.

Shropshire Damson. Originated in England. Dark purple, larger than the common Damson, very productive; ripens about September first.

Shipper's Pride. Fruit large; color bluish purple; handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and is a valuable market variety.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped, yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. End of August.

Japan Plums

Abundance (Botan). Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August.

October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark, reddish purple; yellow flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September.

Red June. An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large; roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular with sharp point. Color purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality. August.

Wickson. Originated by Burbank. A sturdy upright grower. Fruit remarkably handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious.



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON PLUM.

PEACHES

Admiral Dewey. A perfect freestone; flesh yellow and of a uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Early.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, with finer cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Freestone.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and vinous flavor; one of the finest of the later sorts. Last of September. Freestone.

Champion. An extremely good, early peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek; a perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among early peaches; very hardy, regular bearer. First of August.

Crosby. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone. It ripens about September 15th. Freestone.

Carmen. A new, hardy, rot-proof peach; ripening at time with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Elberta. Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific and hardy. Very popular and is "The best general peach for all sections;" follows Early Crawford.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling found in Ontario, outside the peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. Season same as Early Crawford.

Foster. Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Freestone. First of September.

Globe. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, but juicy, yellow shaded. Freestone. Middle of September.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good.

Hill's Chili. Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy; a good bearer; highly esteemed for canning. Last of September.



Early Crawford Peaches.



J. H. Hale. Large regular round, lemon yellow over-spread with attractive dark red, flesh yellow, red around pit. Season a little earlier than Elberta.

Morris White. Medium size, dull creamy white; flesh white to the stone; melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Much esteemed for preserving. September.

Mountain Rose. Large, red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York; first quality. Freestone. First of August.

Old Mixon Freestone. Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Middle of September.

Smock (Beer's Smock). Large, orange red or yellow; flesh red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich, very productive and a valuable, late market variety. First of October.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.

Rochester. Tree vigorous, productive, fruit large, lemon yellow blushed with deep dark red, flesh yellow red near pit. Season a little before Early Crawford.

Yellow St. John. A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford, fruit round, brilliant, showy; bears young and produces abundantly. August.

NECTARINES

Early Violet. Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple check, flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

QUINCES

Bourgeat. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy.

Champion. The fruit is very large and productive. The skin russeted around the stem; below a lively yellow color. Its flesh cooks tender; season is about two weeks later than the Orange.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and market. Very productive. October.

APRICOTS

Early Golden. Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark. Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.

Harris. Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Large Early Montgamet. One of the finest early varieties. Large.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach. Very large; orange with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

MULBERRIES

New American. Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue black at full maturity; flesh, juicy rich, sugary.

Russian. Very hardy, shrub-like in form of growth, valuable for feeding silk worms and for fences in severe climates.

Tea's Weeping. See ornamental trees.

NUTS

Butternut (White walnut). A native tree of medium size; spreading head, grayish colored bark. Nut oblong and rough.

Filbert English (Hazel Nut). One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; succeeding on almost all soils. Nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Spanish. A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American.

Walnut

Black. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. A rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

English. It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand.

Japan. The nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut, and borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut.



Moore's Early Grapes.

GRAPES

Black and Blue Varieties

Campbell's Early. A fine new grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome, berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe. Ripens from 10th to 20th of September.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities.



Plum Farmer Raspberry

Red Grapes

Agawam (Roger's No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large, berries large; oval, pulp soft, flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape.

Catawba. Bunches large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable, and for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware. Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact, berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Ripens early in September.

Salem (Roger's No. 22). Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact, berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

White Grapes

Green Mountain (Winchell). Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp very tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's Diamond. It is a prolific bearer producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy. Berry about the size of Concord. It ripens from Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th.

Niagara. Berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large, berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Ripens with Concord.

CURRENTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit very large, bright red, and of excellent flavor, less acid than Cherry. It has a long stem, which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive. Comes into bearing EARLY.

Perfection. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder. A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Palmetto. It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. Quality not excelled by any.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."

RASPBERRIES

Red and Purple Raspberries

Cuthbert or Queen of the Market. Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit.

Herbert. Fruit large, bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of red raspberries, very hardy. Flavor sweet and juicy. Season five or six days before Cuthbert.

Columbian. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

June. Very excellent red raspberry. A new variety propagated by N. Y. Experiment Station and recommended by them. Good both for canning and table use.

Marlboro. Color a bright crimson and, unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; of a good quality and very prolific.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry.

Black Diamond. Berries large, very sweet and pulpy, yet fine for shipping and evaporating. Canes strong and fruitful. Early.

Plum Farmer. Fruit very large, average nearly an inch in diameter. Bush a very vigorous grower. Early.

Gregg. Jet black, never falls from the bushes, and of first quality; canes of strong growth, perfectly hardy and immensely productive.

BLACKBERRIES

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform both in size and shape.

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together.



Rathbun. The fruit is borne in clusters; berries very large, color intense black with a high polish; small seeds; flesh juicy, high flavored, sweet and delicious. In season medium early.

Snyder. A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core.

Dewberries or Running Blackberries

Lucretia. The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit is very large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing (American). "The standard of excellence," large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Josselyn. Good grower, fine foliage and a very profitable fruiter when compared with any other gooseberry in existence.

Houghton (American). Fruit medium size, red, thin skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Pearl. The color is light green and quality first class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown.

Smith's Improved (American). Color yellow, large, excellent quality, pulp sweet and good.



Eldorado Blackberry



Gooseberries

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